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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Premier Bids France Reform

Gold States Cry, Come On In!

U. S. Plans to Feed 20,000,000

Italy Hails an Infant Princess

Warsaw Balloons Zigzag Down

Forgetful School Strike Wins

PREMIER GASTON DOUMERGUE appeals to France for real power to reform the state and defend the franc. In a radio speech of intense earnestness, the elderly statesman, who took office at the behest of all parties, emphasizes the evils endangering France's political life and asks drastic curative action. He makes Britain France's model. He asks for authority such as Prime Minister MacDonald has. He would control the powerful body of civil servants by having them denied the right to strike. He wants legislation involving expenditures initiated by the Government alone, with the budget never a day late. He would defeat Communists and Socialists who hope for a revolution by holding fast to the gold standard. Doumergue shakes up drifting France—He forces it to consider far-reaching remedies for its unsafe situation.

¶ Geneva reëchoes Doumergue's declaration that France must remain on a gold basis. Delegates from Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France, Belgium and Luxemburg vote to adhere more firmly than ever to gold. They issue a communiqué declaring maintenance of present parities an essential condition of the world's economic and financial restoration. Allurements of the gold pond are shouted—They beg other nations to come on in and make fine swimming finer.

¶ Washington sees the Federal Emergency Relief Administration plan to extend benefits to 20,000,000 persons during the winter. The decline of several millions through industrial improvement is offset by increase through drought. An unprecedented load is expected in February. Meanwhile, four leading Chicago packers announce wage increases totaling $10,000,000 a year. The hourly wage touches the level of 1929. The 80,000 workers get their 8 per cent lift Oct. 1—Rising living costs do not frighten when wages wing upward too.

¶ Italy goes into nation-wide rejoicing over the birth of little Princess Maria Pia. The daughter is born to Crown Prince Umberto and Crown Princess Marie José, daughter of Albert of Belgium, in the fine old red palace on the bluff at Naples. Guns boom, the people sing, millions of flags flutter, cablegrams pour in, a royal decree pardons all two-year prisoners and lops two years from longer sentences. Italy is just about beside itself with joy—So what would have happened if the news had read, "It's a boy"?

¶ The League of Nations gives fresh evidence that its star is again in the ascendant. Little Afghanistan knocks at its door and asks to come in. The Assembly will meet to oblige as soon as formalities are fulfilled. Then all the Arabic states will be members. Geneva sees even Germany and Brazil wishing they were back in the fold. Afghanistan has been viewed as a possible channel for Bolshevik literature and dissension, since it is a bumper between Russia and India—The League may some day save the bumper from being bumped.

¶ Warsaw finds 10 balloon contestants in the Gordon Bennett Cup race are down on the third day, six in Russia. The American Navy bag lands near the Estonian border, after 650 miles. Other fliers gradually emerge from various wildernesses. One bag bursts over a Finland lake, but the balloonists swim ashore. Not much longer will this outmoded, rudderless drifting be called aviation—Modern flying means plunking to any place, any time, any weather, without any worries.

¶ Austria becomes privately the football of the European powers. Barthou brings a France-approved pledge of Austrian integrity he wishes the League Council to take. Aloisi of Italy, on the other hand, is instructed by Il Duce to keep the question in the hands of the great powers, with Italy assuming the lead. If Austria's independence were the whole story it could soon be achieved—But too many nations in trying to save Austria are trying to save chestnuts for themselves.

¶ Brockton, Mass., sees 500 high school students go on strike for promised study periods and better lunchroom regulations and get them. The school board grants all but one demand, and adjustment on this is expected. The striking students win their fight, but do they not regret the crimp they put in established strike procedure? They have no "flying squadrons," no calling out of troops, no incendiarism, no wild threats, no broken heads, no denunciations—Youngsters who play their elders' games should remember the rules.

Economy Mayor

© Oppenheim

Frederick W. Mansfield

Mansfield's Thrift Held in Check By Legal Stone Walls

Past Debts and Revaluing Are Factors in Boosting Boston's Tax Rate

The fact that Mayor Mansfield, who has made economy a paramount objective, has announced the city's highest tax rate, is causing some bewilderment and much criticism among the voters.

But despite the record tax rate of $37.10, which exceeds last year's by $4.30, the Mayor has affected economies totaling $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

This seeming inconsistency logically invites an analysis of the forces and counterforces that have caused it.

Mayor Mansfield has found the economy road beset with trouble. Time after time he has run against legal and legislative stone walls, the greatest of which, perhaps, were the limitations of his economy powers. The major restrictions are:

1. No control over the school and county departments, in which nearly one-half of the city's employees are located.
2. Civil service laws protecting thousands of employees.
3. Past debts which he did not contract but which he cannot repudiate.

Welfare Costs Reduced

Despite these restrictions, Mayor Mansfield economized drastically in many directions. The greatest savings are reported in the public welfare department. These savings are estimated at $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Today's weekly welfare costs are approximately $30,000 less than last year. Last year's total welfare expense was $14,133,000. This year it is estimated at between $12,000,000 and $12,500,000.

Such savings, however, are not wholly attributable to the Mayor's economies. Federal relief projects have taken some cases from the lists. Yet federal relief does not account for the major portion of the 4200 cases dropped from the welfare rolls. Fraudulent cases have been uncovered through intensive investigation. A wholesale rubber stamp fraud, enabling hundreds to obtain welfare money without doing the required work, has been exposed. As a result 180 cases were referred to the law department for prosecution and many participants are now serving prison terms.

Despite this welfare record, Mayor Mansfield has been severely attacked on this score. Politicians, charged with putting henchmen on the rolls, have resorted to every device to embarass his administration. Particularly did they bemoan the appointment of Mr. John C. L. Dowling as director of the welfare department.

Mr. Dowling has started moves which, some experts believe, will result in clearing the welfare lists of all unworthy cases. He has started decentralization of the department. Under his program the city is divided into 12 units, a welfare station in each. All visitors

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Things Present

Even if the reader has never tasted the sweet serenity of taking a crowd of youngsters to a movie, he can enjoy it vicariously by reading "On Entertaining the Young," on the Editorial Page.

There is more to gardening than digging a hole, putting in a plant, and watering it occasionally. Read "Feeding One's Flowers," on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Weekly Magazine Section with a number of interesting articles, among them: "The New European Policy," by Henri de Jouvenal; "Preserves Versus Politics" (a glimpse into the home and career of Carrie Chapman Catt), by Marjorie Shuler; "Looking Beyond Internationalism," by Lewis Rex Miller; "Medieval Mickey Mouse," by John A. May; and "Tramping the Appalachian Trail," by Edgar M. Mills.

Tomorrow brings also the Women's Activities Page and another adventure with the well-known Roger P. Scroggins.

French Premier Urges Reform In Government

Doumergue Asks Right to Initiate New Expenditures

He's in Earnest

If Verdict Goes Against Him 'Papa Gastounet' Says He Wants to Quit

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 25—More authority for the head of Government, constitutional definition of the rights and duties of civil servants and limitation to the Government of rights to initiate legislation involving expenditures—these were three main planks in the campaign for parliamentary reform announced by Premier Gaston Doumergue last night over radio to an expectant nation.

Premier Doumergue paid notable tribute to Britain's parliamentary system in the course of his speech. In that "great and noble country," he said, "they have a Prime Minister who is a leader. That is why the parliamentary system there has had such a long life," he went on. Both the leader and his Government are insured of a long existence when they take office, he said.

In France, he added, during the 20 months ending last February, one saw six governments come and go—with an average life of three months.

"Premier Ministre"

Whereas the present Parliament can only be dissolved with consent of both President and Senate, Premier Doumergue's proposal is that the right of dissolution should vest in the "Premier Ministre"—an office, he commented, which quite wrongly is not even mentioned in the Constitution. In certain cases which he did not specify, the Senate's approval would still be necessary. But in general, when the Government is defeated in the Chamber, there should be not merely a reshuffle of ministers, Premier Doumergue said, but an appeal to the country—a general election.

The proposed change is one which has been advocated by a number of prominent people, including M. André Tardieu and M. André Maurois.

Premier Doumergue's second item—status of the civil service

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Russian Recognition of Manchukuo Looms; Hints of Far East Alliance Reach Geneva

Afghanistan Follows Soviets Through League Door

New Austrian Plan

Startling news comes out of the Far East with the information that Russia and Japan are getting together on some sort of an accord that may amount to an alliance.

This makes the rest of the world powers ask what they will do if Russia recognizes Manchukuo; and why wouldn't Japan be ready to come back into the League if Manchukuo receives the recognition previously denied by League powers?

Afghanistan joins the League—making the fifty-ninth state to come into the fold.

They are trying hard at Geneva to find a way to support Austria's independence without turning the country over to Italy as a kind of protectorate; and France's Foreign Minister wants to do it by action of all the powers in concert as guarantors, letting the League determine what's to happen if Austria's integrity is imperiled.

Then there's the Saar again in the news with Switzerland declining to allow enlistment of its citizens as policemen for the coming plebiscite. There's likely to be plenty of trouble even for a neutral gendarme at that time.

Switzerland is also bringing up a question long brewing as to what's to be done for neutrals caught in some future war zone. The World Court will probably decide.

It would seem that the sitting of the League of Nations at Geneva throws into the hopper many questions of immediate and important international implications.

Recognition Expected To Follow Settlement Of Dispute Over C. E. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 25—Preliminary agreement between Japan and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics reported from Tokyo on the subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway is causing much interest internationally, owing to possible repercussions on the question of recognition of Manchukuo.

The stage reached at the moment, according to inspired messages from Tokyo, indicates the two countries have provisionally agreed on £10,000,000 as the purchase price of the

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Upper: Permission © National Geographic Magazine to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. By Maynard Owen Williams. Lower: Underwood

Mountain Nation and Its Ruler

Outside the Kandahar Gate at Herat. Inset Mahomet Zaher Khan, New Ruler of Afghanistan

Barthou Plans For All Powers To Aid Austria

Effort at Geneva to Keep Italy From Gaining Upper Hand

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 25—The lobbies here are buzzing with reports of projects elaborated in secret meetings of ministers to safeguard Austrian integrity.

M. Louis Barthou has returned with the draft of a definite pledge to be taken by the Council, which is approved by the French Government.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, on the other hand, has instructions from Premier Benito Mussolini, tending to keep the questions in the hands of the Great Powers, with Italy assuming special responsibilities.

The two proposals are cleverly dubbed the League solution and the Albanian solution. For the case of Austria seems to offer an analogy to Albania. In November, 1921, the Council of Ambassadors at Paris agreed that the independence in the Treaty of Albania should be defended, but although the League was perfunctorily mentioned, Italy was virtually made the mandatory power, for France, Britain and Japan. The result was the Tirana Treaties of 1926 and 1927 by which Albania practically became the protectorate of Italy.

Baron Aloisi played the chief part in these negotiations which took Albania from the control of the League to transfer it to Italy. This precedent is recalled to hinder a similar conclusion of the Austrian problem.

Difficult Problem

If Yugoslavia was estranged by the Ambassador's solution of the Albanian problem, the whole of Central Europe, besides France and Germany would be opposed to Italian command of Austria. By the 1922 agreement on Austria, practically the league solution was provided. The joint declaration of France, Britain and Italy in February, 1934, was a doubtful move because it appears in its sequel to constitute Italy as the guardian of Austria.

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, on his visit here was stopped from making a real appeal to the League. Britain is reluctant to uphold Austrian independence to make any fresh commitments. France is anxious to effect a rapproachement with Italy and the one price demanded by Italy is what is tantamount to a free hand in Austria.

Nevertheless Baron Aloisi was obliged in the Geneva negotiations

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Afghanistan Joins League of Nations In Wake of Russia

Buffer State Fifty-Ninth Nation to Sign Name to Geneva Roll

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 25—Today Afghanistan has notified of its desire to join the League, and the Assembly was immediately called for its admission and the application was formally approved.

This makes the fifty-ninth state, including Germany and Japan. It was the only Arabic country outside the League. All European states are members. It is rumored that Brazil is contemplating a return. Ecuador is expected at any moment.

Afghanistan has had an observer here with a room in the Secretariat for three months—Sirdar Ali Shah of the London Legation, studying the workings of the League, and it is understood that it is on his reports that the decision was taken.

Naturally the entrance of Russia, with which Afghanistan is on friendly terms, has influenced the policy. The state stands between Russia and India and has sometimes been regarded as the channel through which might flow Bolshevik propaganda to India. But neither Indian authorities nor the British Foreign Office at present share these apprehensions.

Afghanistan is one of the signatories of the Russian Pact which defines "aggressor."

Packers Raise Pay Of 80,000 Workers $10,000,000 Yearly

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Wage increases amounting to more than $10,000,000 a year, and which packers claim will bring the hourly wage of packing-house workers to above where it was in 1929, were announced here today by four leading packing concerns.

Similar increases reported from other sections indicated a unified trend toward higher wages. The four local concerns, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, are known as the "big four" of the packing industry.

More than 80,000 employees of the four concerns will benefit by the wage increases effective Oct. 1, and amounting to about 8 per cent. The new increases bring wages in this industry, as far as these companies are concerned, to a level 36 per cent higher than that in effect before the NRA was instituted, it is said, and give the workers about 5 cents an hour more than they had in 1929.

Rising living costs are given as the main reason for the wage increase. Swift & Co.'s increased labor cost, affecting 40,000 workers, will amount to about $5,000,000 it was estimated, while Armour & Co., with 30,000 affected, comes next with between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, according to estimates.

Two other plants, John Morrell & Co., of Topeka, Kan., and George A. Hormel & Co., of Austin, Minn., also announced increases of 8 per cent.

The Chicago packers said that the increase had come about as the result of requests by plant employee representative groups. It is expected here that the advance will be made general throughout the industry.

Needham Hands In Resignation

Mansfield Restores Pay Cuts

Educational Circles Are Stirred

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

State House

How Long Is Temporary?

When Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham became State Commissioner of Public Safety, head of the state police, he took the job under protest, said it was only temporary. That was 18 months ago. Today he resigned.

He had intended to live up to the word "temporary." But reorganization of the state police took longer than he expected, due to the McMath kidnaping, which occurred shortly after he assumed office. The brilliant work of the state police on that case convinced him he was working in the right direction.

About the time he was ready to resign again the Faber-Millen Needham Trust Company holdup and killing of two policemen broke. The crime was committed with state police weapons stolen from an exhibit at Mechanics Building. General Needham couldn't leave with such a load on his department.

This summer things quieted down. The General looked over the state police, saw that body well able to carry on. He talked about resigning. Governor Ely asked him not to. He respected the request. But today he felt he had to finally resign, despite all requests to continue.

His successor probably will be Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, just defeated by James M. Curley in the Democratic primary gubernatorial race. Thus can Governor Ely offer honor to the candidate he backed.

City Affairs

Sunshine in City Hall

Two kinds of sunshine lighted up the corridors of Boston's otherwise dingy City Hall today. Many days of fog and rain had ended and the friendly white light of the sun slanted through windows. But on the faces of the workers were sunny smiles that needed no sunlight to make them shine. An order to increase the city pay rolls by $5,000,000 had gone out, orders restoring depression pay cuts.

Mayor Mansfield was facing practical realities as he had throughout his administration. He indicated that the incoming Governor and Legislature would not continue the city pay cuts and that he must face the addition of $5,000,000 to the payroll.

How did he know what the incoming governor would do?

As a good Democrat Mr. Mansfield had come out for Mr. James M. Curley after the primaries, had seen in the figures his certain election as Governor. Mr. Curley in his campaign had featured "work and wages," had criticized the Mayor Mansfield pay cuts. Even the City Hall office boys today could put those two things together.

Education

Three Conflicts

Today saw unfamiliar stirrings in educational circles. The Brockton High School students' strike was ended but the students won part of what they struck for. There will be a 15-minute study period every hour and minor changes in the school regulations. The extra half hour of schoolday length, however, is maintained, another compromise settlement.

There was no compromise, however, in the unintended conflict that

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New York 'Poor Man's Courts' Eases Order to Pay Claims

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The Court of Small Claims known as the "Poor Man's Court," has taken a leaf out of the book of the large scale manufacturer and recognized the installment plan as a legitimate method by which defendants may pay off judgments outstanding against them.

At its weekly session yesterday, presiding Justice Pelham St. George Bissell of the Manhattan branch of the court, signed two orders taking into account the phenomena of "hard times" in requiring the defendants to pay.

Mrs. Henry Gollin, of the Bronx, who had run up a bill of $18 for dental work, was instructed to pay her dentist, Dr. Charles Weiman, $1 a week until the entire amount was paid off. Dr. Weiman brought into court an X-ray illustrated report of the work he had done for the defendant to support his claim.

The other "installment judgment" was rendered against Mr. George E. Horn, who was ordered to pay $1 a week to Mr. Adolph E. S. Faigle, plaintiff, until the sum of $48 for sales commissions due him was paid in full.

Proofs of a photograph which did not please the client, a radio which would not work and a Jewish prayer shawl which developed holes after a visit to the cleaner were among the subjects of litigation which won verdicts for the plaintiffs or were settled in the court room.

The dissatisfied sitter in the photographer's studio recovered $3 of his $5 deposit from the photographic company.

The owner of the radio receiver won a judgment for the purchase price of $15 after the defendants produced a model as exhibit A, plugged it in to three different outlets in the court, but no sound issued from it.

Remarking that "the court notes that it does not work," Justice Bissell awarded the plaintiff the full purchase price.

Supreme Court Justice Isidor Wasservogel announced yesterday the opening of a conciliation court to which attorneys may take cases when there is a chance of settling them. The new tribunal is intended to clear court calendars and speed trials. It will be called each afternoon while the Supreme Court is in session.

Industrial Codes Attacked as Shift Toward Monopoly

Boston Speaker Warns of Revolution If Mills Gain Full Control

Extension to industry of the right to govern itself, for which it is now clamoring, would mean economic enslavement of the masses and a revolution within six months, was the forecast today of Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, president of the Limited Price Cariety Stores Association, and professor of marketing at Columbia University.

Dr. Nystrom, who addressed the Boston Conference on Distribution, launched one of the most bitter arraignments of the New Deal so far, and he warned against insidious developments toward monopoly, which have, according to him, progressed far under the NRA.

Declaring that many business groups are busily intent today on obtaining more self-government for industry, he declared their success in this direction would be fatal.

Opening for Revolution

"Nothing could," he said, "be more immediately fatal to American economic life than permitting the industries to attempt complete industrial control along lines suggested by the codes. Indeed if it were attempted, we should probably have a revolution to some other form of government within six months. The industries have, therefore, of their own accord and action, let themselves in for government supervision, which may, sooner or later, be government control."

The NRA has become economically and socially harmful to the United States, because into its codes have been infiltrated "unsound, unsocial and self-seeking provisions" by men intent upon protecting themselves at the expense of the public as a whole.

Dr. Nystrom charged that producers in the formulation of codes had sought by means of "practices of fair competition," by restrictions on production, on expansion of machinery and the like, to freeze the economic structure to their own advantage.

Retailer Slow to Act

The retailer, Dr. Nystrom said, was slow in obtaining advantages, but not the manufacturer, who, according to him, came to Washington, caught the Administration unaware and obtained provisions that have in many cases lowered sales, lowered production, raised prices to the consumers, but protected the producers' profits.

"These code provisions are in some instances the clever invention of special interests, who," he charged, "through these means are seeking to control and to suppress the exceptional man within their industries in the interests of themselves or of the mediocre majority. Their real purposes are disguised under high-sounding terms and poetic expressions such as 'To stop unfair competition.'"

Stating that the NRA was heading for the garage where it is due to be overhauled, he asserted the harmful provisions that are tightening the grip of business men over industry, cramping its productivity, stopping expansion, must be eliminated in favor of a more flexible system. He asserted the retailers, if they can heal their rivalries, can, because of their strategic position between the producer and the consumer, take the lead in bolstering up the economic system.

Dr. Nystrom was supported in the fundamentals of his attack on the codes by Mr. Irving C. Fox, Washington representative of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Monsters Dug Up in Macedon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—Finds of bones of animals which are said to have lived in a prehistoric epoch on the mainland of Greece, have been made in the plains of Serres and Drama, Macedonia. Judging from the size of the teeth discovered, the creatures appear to have been about the size of a dinosaur.

Trade Appeals To President For Assurance

Wants to Know Whether Period of Experiment Is at an End

Coöperation Pledged

Chamber of Commerce Decries Uncertainty on Control, Money and Budget

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—A cumulative, nation-wide appeal for President Roosevelt to reassure business that the era of uncontrolled experimentation is at an end rolled in upon the White Hoouse today in anticipation of the Chief Executive's return tomorrow.

The demand came to a head today with a stiff statement from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is only the latest of a series of appeals from many organizations. As a result of what this appeal is typical of, and growing from the underlying situation, the capital awaits the return of President Roosevelt with more intense interest than upon any previous occasion.

President at the Crossroads: The Administration is once more at a crucial turning point, it is felt. Business activity, except in the retail trades and similar lines, is at a disappointing ebb. Wall Street, according to explorers who return to Washington from that area is a dismal chasm. Steel production remains at the low level of 21 per cent of capacity. But the building trades, automobile manufacture and retail trades are at surprisingly steady levels.

Such grains of promise as lie in the industrial situation are taken as the basis, by authorities here, of anticipating a substantial boom if the White House—which sets off such booms nowadays—only gives the word.

Therefore, as the President prepares to throw himself into his busy round of duties, every eye in Washington and a good many outside will be focused eagerly on the White House study and every ear attuned to its microphone.

But, contrary to reports from Hyde Park, the President does not intend to report on his stewardship in an early fireside talk to the nation, Mr. Stephen T. Early, his press secretary, announced that no such talk was anticipated very soon. The only speaking engagements are two annual affairs; a five-minute greeting to the New York Herald Tribune's Institute of Public Affairs on Thursday evening, and a welcome in the White House garden on Friday to the 1934 Conference on Mobilization for Human Needs.

Appeal: The United States Chamber of Commerce, in a sober and impressive appeal, recounts its whole-hearted support of the President, and says:

"The directors are conscious of a general state of apprehension among the business men of the country. They are confident that recovery cannot be accomplished unless men are put to work and the wheels of industry begin to turn much more generally and rapidly than at present. Continuous employment cannot be furnished by the Government. That must be afforded by business and industry, and cannot be brought about without a restoration of confidence."

The chamber, therefore, lists five causes for this lack of confidence and six specific questions.

Causes: 1. The enormous expenditures by the Federal Government, with rapidly increasing taxes and uncertainty as to when and how the budget will be balanced.

2. Increasing activity in the exercise of control over or management of private business by government bureaus and officials, which policy all history records as destructive of nations.

3. Increasing activity by the Federal Government in establishing or

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Rainbow First Again; Both Yachts Protest Start of Sixth Race

ABOARD U. S. C. G. CUTTER ARGO, Off Newport, Sept. 25 (AP)—The American defender Rainbow won today's race, subject to protest. The American boat overcame a one-minute 8 second advantage the British challenger Endeavour had built up on the first 10-mile leg of the 30-mile triangular course and led the way home in the sixth race of the America's Cup series.

The white-hulled challenger, footing along at a great rate in an 11-knot breeze, swung around the mark at 1:12:27 and headed for the finish line 10 miles away.

The white hulled American sloop had negotiated the 10-mile beat 3m. 55s. faster than the challenger and completely changed the complexion of the race.

Their elapsed times to the 20-mile mark were: Rainbow 2:32:27 and Endeavour 2:35:14.

Both yachts were flying red protest flags. The complaints were not immediately ascertainable from the Argo.

[A complete story of yesterday's race will be found on the Sports Page]

South America's Tourist Trade Halted by Annoying Restraints And Excessive Cost of Visas

Chile Orders Greater Leniency on Examination of Baggage—Further Reforms Needed to Supplant Lost Exports by Income From Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Can South America in future sell its climate and scenery to the United States and Europe as in the past it has sold nitrate, coffee and scores of other commercial products? That is the question agitating the governments and seaside cities on both sides of the Cordillera. The answer, they admit, depends a good deal on themselves.

That an attempt is to be made to swing the tide of American tourists from the Old to the New World is obvious by the slight relaxation of hard-and-fast travel rules applied by South American governments to foreign visitors since the World War; but the fact remains that the main tourist stream continues to be checked at Panama by exorbitant charges for passport visas, tedious formalities for police and medical certificates, objectionable fingerprinting and lack of customs consideration and varying and indifferent travel and hotel facilities in the various southern countries.

There is no doubt about the overcharging for passport facilities. When the potential traveler for South America has obtained his passport visa and all its concomitants in the shape of magisterial, police and medical papers, the cost frequently works out at $20, which is far in excess of the sum provided in reciprocal agreements on consular fees negotiated with the majority of governments by the United States.

Mr. Hal Sevier, the United States Ambassador to Chile, recently addressed a strongly-worded protest to the Chilean Government on this subject in which he cited specific cases of unjust fees levied on travelers from the United States. Chile is not an isolated offender; the practice is fairly general throughout South America.

Several prominent American and British travelers have not hesitated publicly to protest against the fingerprinting system. A certain Princeton professor declared in Buenos Aires that he had been treated "like a criminal." A famous English lady traveler vowed in the Magellan Straits that she would never visit South America again Both lent their names to a ferocious attack on the treatment received in consular and customs offices.

These and other complaints have caused some anxiety in those countries which had hoped to attract more foreign tourists, and it is comparatively easy to discern a fairly general effort on the continent to eliminate the objectionable features of consular and customs regulations and improve the facilities for the reception and entertainment of foreign paying guests. A bid is being made right now to make South America more accommodating for the tourist.

Warns Against Nationalism

Señor Sergio Prieto, Mayor of Viña del Mar, who has just returned from a tour of the European continent where has was commissioned by the Chilean Government to observe the latest spa and urban improvements for their incorporation into seaside life in Chile, declared his conviction that the main stream of international tourist traffic was destined soon to be diverted to South America, but he warned his compatriots of the perils of nationalism when catering for this "new type of trade." He said that tourist traffic was being wiped out in France by excessive nationalism.

National tourist organizations are continually exerting pressure on their respective governments to ease up on restrictions and have resumed negotiations for a coördinated plan to advertise South America as a continent and not as separate states—to encourage round tours instead of visits to distinct countries. An attempt will be made to revive the scheme of a Latin American Tourist Congress whereby each country possessing scenic attractions and interested in stimulating tours will contribute equally in advertising and by providing a uniform class of travel and accommodation, besides easing up on luggage and general regulations.

Climate and Exchange Favorable

Word has already gone forth from several countries that special attention shall be accorded foreign visitors—to make them enjoy their vacations and want to come to South America again. It is emphasized that for the future a number of them must look more to the tourist business for revenue than to their several lines of prime commodities which have been ruled out of the American and European markets.

Two factors, one temporary and the other permanent, favor touring development. These are exchange and climate. While Americans get fewer francs for their dollar in Europe they can get more pesos in South America. The climate remains uniformly the best in the world.

Chile has signified its conformity to the new ideas by ordering greater leniency in the examination of tourists' luggage in the customs offices and by allowing a virtual free entry of private automobiles into its territory for stipulated vacation periods averaging four months. Police certificates are also to be dispensed with. Chile is prepared to go much farther than this, however, if the tourist associations can get together and formulate a common program for the consideration of all South American governments.

Railroads to Build Hotels

Meantime, it will push forward with state plans for attracting tourists to its southern lake zone. The Government railroads are to build new hotels to cater for the summer traffic, one of which will be at Pucon, by Lake Villarica, and another at Puerto Varas of Lake Llanquihue fame, farther south. A State Hotel Credit Bank is also mentioned as a possibility.

While advancing its own program, however, Chile realizes that the greatest gains in the long run are to be achieved by international action through a non-government body. That is why the proposed All-American Tourist Congress is receiving valuable support here. Next month the national tourist organization is to hold its annual convention when, according to the president, definite steps will be taken to obtain Latin-American coöperation.

It is realized that a continental appeal is necessary to attract foreign tourists and that there will be no organized response until all South American countries get together to provide cheap and coördinated travel and sight-seeing facilities. But the first step toward this end is what many of the governments have begun to take and that is the removal of obnoxious regulations which in many cases have been a greater deterrent to tourist traffic than the depression itself. When that is achieved, it is considered here, a composite invitation to a round-South America trip, linking up the climatic, archæological and scenic attractions of all countries, will be readily responded to.

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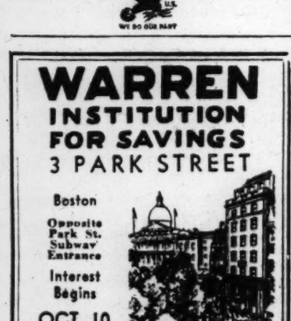
WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins
OCT. 10



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FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
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Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored
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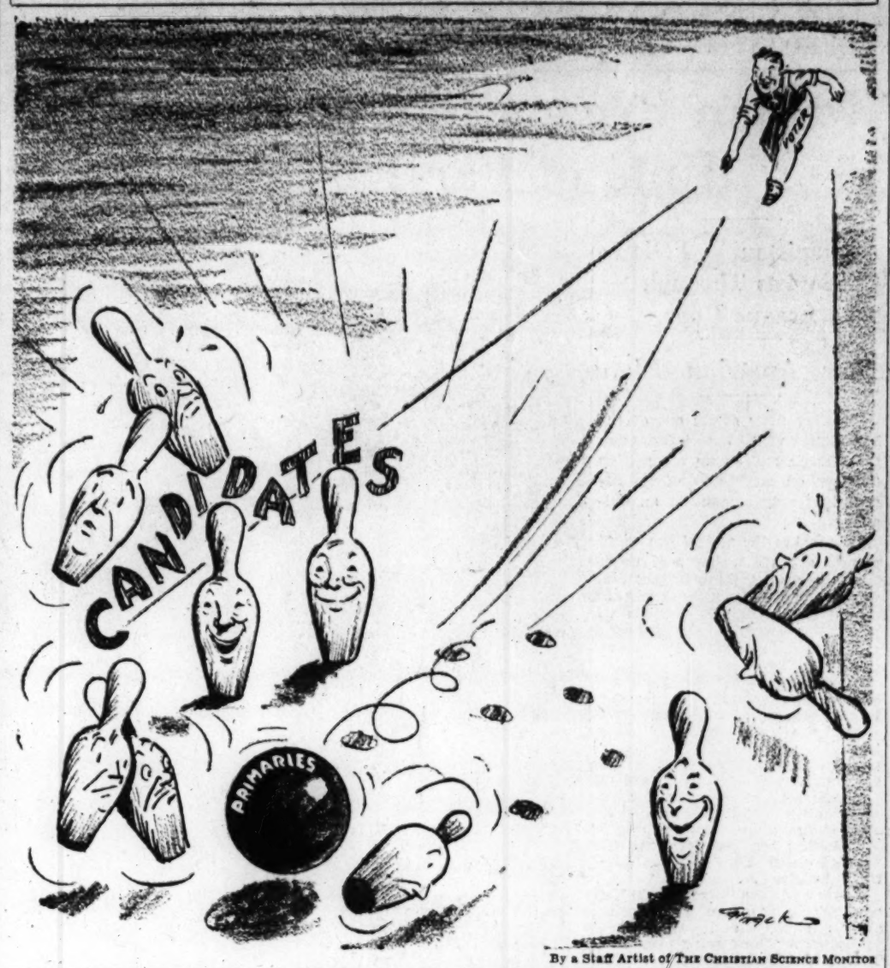
Thinning Them Out



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Trade Appeals To President For Assurance

(Continued from Page 1)

subsidizing enterprises in competition with private business.

4. Increasing strikes and violent labor disturbances fostered and encouraged by the radicals in labor organizations.

5. Utterances by those who assume to speak for the Administration which destroy confidence in security of property and investments and fill the minds of our citizens with grave apprehension for the stability of our Government and its financial integrity.

* * *

Questions

1. When and how is it proposed to balance the federal budget?

2. Is it the intention of the Administration further to reduce the value of the dollar; if so then to what figure and what shall be the content of the dollar so reduced?

3. Will the Adminstration at the earliest opportune moment collaborate with the other nations in an effort to agree upon a plan for the international stabilization of exchange?

4. Will the efforts of the Administration be directed toward recovery by the encouragement of business initiative, with a minimum of government interference and control and will it discontinue its activities in keeping with private enterprise?

5. What is the Administration's policy toward agriculture?

6. Is it the policy of the Administration to continue the construc-works not now needed?

* * *

How Far the Little Candle?: An imposing group of industrialists met today with Mr. James A. Moffett, federal housing administrator, to discuss operation of the Housing Act on lines directly or indirectly affected. The second industrialist on the list is Mr. David L. Clark, president of the Clark Brothers Chewing Gum Company of Pittsburgh, Penna. Observers expect that columnists will make much of this fact.

* * *

Quackery on the Spot: False therapeutic claims, the shipment in interstate commerce of impure and unsanitary foods, ranging from cream to crabmeat and candy and misbranded alcoholic beverages, have determined the Federal Food and Drug Administration to concentrate its war against such evasions of the Food and Drug Act, it is announced by Mr. W. G. Campbell, chief of the administration.

The drive, which began in earnest in August and which for that month alone resulted in 215 seizures of impure food and quack nostrums, likewise brought criminal prosecutions in 33 cases, with fines of several thousands of dollars being imposed.

Of the total seizures 38 were medicines labeled with false and fraudulent claims, which ran the gamut of quackery. In this connection, Mr. Campbell criticized the present laws which circumscribe action by the federal authorities.

"Although correction of false label statements can be brought about through seizure action and criminal prosecution under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, it is unfortunate," he said, "that more flagrantly false and more absurdly preposterous claims can be made in advertisements with impunity."

False or fraudulent statements in advertising, not accompanying the package, are not in any way subject to the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

* * *

Eager Exporters: "All indications point to the fact that our foreign trade is on its way back to recovery," said Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the United States Chamber's foreign commerce department, in a report urging that the work of the Government in promoting foreign trade be stabilized.

Too frequent changes in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce personnel are disturbing American exporters, says Mr. Farrell. But he says: "Morerapid growth of our trade now depends upon the outcome of the reciprocal trade agreements now being negotiated with other countries. These agreements, however, . . . rely for success chiefly on the steps taken by other countries to adjust their national commercial policies to a world economy."

* * *

"Aeroising" the United States: The Federal Aviation Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, is holding its first public hearings to determine what the country wants the Government to do in developing air travel and transport facilities for the future.

Some of the people who have appeared and the suggestions they have made are as follows:

Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce: Adoption of a federal policy that will encourage and promote initiative among airplane manufacturers as well as stabilization of the industry.

Mr. Ewing Y. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in Charge of the Air Commerce Bureau: Continuation of the commission as a permanent body and development of lighter-than-air transportation.

Mr. Eugene L. Vidal, director of air commerce (in a statement read by his chief assistant, Mr. Rex Martin): Adequate mail pay or subsidies as long as necessary.

Mr. Louis R. Inwood, independent aviation operators: Increases in flying personnel and construction of new airports by the Government.

Mr. John H. Geisse, chief of the manufacturing inspection service of the Aeronautics Bureau: Federal appropriations for research and experimental work to encourage production of safe, low-cost planes.

Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, was at the hearing but said nothing.

Green Sees Red: Widespread use of militia in the textile strike has become for organized labor an outstanding and continuing issue.

Mr. Eugene Talmadge, newly renominated Governor of Georgia, and one of the State's stormiest political petrels, is the target for a stinging rebuke from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for the Georgia Executive's use of troops. In a public protest telegraphed to Atlanta, the labor leader terms the use of state troops as "indefensible" and intimated the Governor's sympathies lay with mill owners.

Mr. Green said, "The use of state troops supplied with federal equipment against the workers and in support of mill owners is most amazing and truly disappointing to those who earnestly sought to be your friends. No one acquainted with the development of freedom, justice and liberty in Georgia believed that a Governor would ever be elected in that sovereign state who would arrest women, herd them in a barn ina concentration camp, deprive them of their civil liberties when a misdemeanor charges was the most severe that could be lodged against them."

Roosevelt Prepares To Leave Hyde Park For Duties at Capital

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt packed his bags today for a return to the White House after a month's comprehensive survey of national conditions.

Whatever he had in mind for action at Washington upon his arrival there tomorrow morning was undisclosed, but he will make a radio address Thursday evening, in connection with the New York Herald Tribune conference on current problems. Within a week or so, Mr. Roosevelt will talk to the nation over the air, giving a report of his stewardship and an outline of his views for the future.

There is every indication that he is confident of the trend of the times but ready to take whatever steps he feels may be necessary to bring better days.

The National Recovery Administration is the principal thought of the President at this time. In all probability there will be an early announcement of reorganization of NRA, providing for decentralization of the administration and simplification of the vast machinery.

NRA Ruled to Lack Power Over Intra-State Commerce

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—The National Recovery Administration has no jurisdiction over intra-state commerce, a Supreme Court justice ruled today in a decision on a litigation involving two Jefferson County gasoline retail dealers.

The Independent Retail Petroleum Products sought to restrain the Consumers Coöperative Gas and Oil Company, Inc., from underselling, charging the latter had constantly violated the petroleum products code since it was set up under the NRA. Supreme Court Justice Edward N. Smith dismissed the action, ruling neither the NRA nor the President has any jurisdiction over commerce within the boundaries of a state.

Ten Years for Pulp Growth

Slash pine trees in Georgia have grown large enough for pulpwood uses in 10 years.

Eager Minority Called Best Client Of Public Library

New York Association Conference Bidden to Help Small Group Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 25—Miss Ernestine Rose, presiding at the New York Library Association's annual conference here, declared in her opening address last night that one of the chief functions of the public library "is to serve the individual, the small group, the minority, always intellectually eager, always seeking knowledge." Continuing, Miss Rose said:

"The two fields which seem to lie most ready for the library to enter are those of economic and social discussion and the arts. The library's function here is not to instruct, but to give opportunity to everyone to learn as much of the truth as he can bear.

"The public library may also offer a chance for interchange of opinion, and for discussion of diverse views. The library as a free, civic institution, open to all races, ages and creeds, is, in my opinion, in a better position to perform this function than is any private organization or those publicly devoted to a special line of activity."

Librarians' salaries and working conditions were on the program of discussion under the chairmanship of Miss Bernice Hodges, of the Rochester Public Library, chairman of the permanent board on salaries, pensions and working conditions.

Borah Urges Wider Scope for Activities Of Liberty League

GENESEE, Idaho, Sept. 25 (AP)—Asserting "this move to preserve liberty is an important undertaking," Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, last night said the American Liberty League "is not too early in the field, but suggested it include "economic freedom" in its platform.

It was the first comment Senator Borah has made on the league, whose formation was announced several weeks ago with the asserted purpose of protecting certain constitutional rights it presumed to be endangered.

"I would suggest that the Liberty League broaden the scope of its crusade," Senator Borah said in a speech in this farming community. "Reading its platform, I discover that something has been inadvertently omitted. I do not find anything there which would insure economic freedom."

"This move to preserve liberty is an important undertaking," he continued. "With at least 80 per cent of the human family, human rights have utterly vanished. With these liberty is dead. In some countries liberty is denounced by the Government. The league, therefore, is not too early in the field."

Nary a War Debt Could 'Our Will' Collect

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Will Rogers arrived here today after a two-month circling of the world in its northern reaches and disclosed that he had failed in a side mission assigned to him on the trip.

"I told the President I was going to circle the world," Mr. Rogers said, "and he said 'see if you can collect any of the debts.' I wasn't able to collect nary a one."

Two months ago Mr. Rogers and his wife sailed from California with their two sons, William and James, for Honolulu, where they met President Roosevelt.

Suits Filed in Chicago For Housing Project

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Public Works Administration announced that condemnation suits would be filed today in Federal Court at Chicago for 37 square blocks of property there to be used for a low-cost housing project to care for 3000 families. This project is to cost $12,000,000.

The area against which the condemnation suits are to be prosecuted is bounded on the east and west by Racine and Ashland Streets and on the north and south by Harrison Street and Roosevelt Road.

Industries Deny Support of Policy Hostile to NRA

Meeting at Hot Springs Devoted to Solution of Economic Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Contrary to published reports that a group of industrialists and economists closely connected with the Durable Goods Industries Committee, at a meeting held at Hot Springs, Va., last week, had adopted a platform for industry which expressed strong opposition to the NRA, no such platform was presented or discussed, according to Mr. George Houston, chairman of the committee.

The object of the meeting—to which representatives of the NRA, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Advisory Board and other organizations were invited—was, according to a statement made by Mr. Houston to the press—"to consider the formation of a permanent organization of the durable goods industries for consideration of, and action upon, the economic problems with which they are now faced."

Committee Formed

The permanent committee which was organized at the meeting has as its chairman Mr. George Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; as vice-chairman, Mr. James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, Conn.; and as treasurer, Mr. Harry S. Kimball of the Fabricated Metal Products Industry, Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the meeting at Hot Springs is told in a letter written by a member of the committee, Mr. Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, to Mr. W. Averill Harriman of New York, who was appointed last March as Special Assistant Administrator of the NRA, after serving as division administrator of the heavy goods division. It reads, in part as follows:

No Platform Adopted

In answer to your telephone conversation regarding press reports early this week that at "a secret meeting" of the Durable Goods Industries Committee in Hot Springs, Va., a platform had been adopted to "scrap the New Deal," may I say that (1) the meeting was not secret, (2) no platform was presented or considered, much less adopted, and (3) the sole purpose of the meeting was to receive the final report of the committee and to act upon a permanent organization of the durable goods industries.

The meeting at Hot Springs was not secret. The meeting was planned weeks in advance. Invitations were sent to all of the durable goods industries throughout the country. An invitation was extended to General Johnson to attend or send a representative. The head of the Industrial Advisory Board of the NRA was invited to attend, as were also representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the head of one of the large publishing companies which publishes numerous magazines that go to industrial executives generally.

The object of the meeting was to make a final report of the committee to the members of the durable goods industries that elected it, stating that its work had been completed. A statement of the economic problems with which industry is now faced was also made. But there was absolutely no platform or program of industry in any manner, shape or form presented at this meeting nor discussed.

The Durable Goods Industries Committee is a nonpartisan organization. It represents businesses, the executives and stockholders of which must be, based on the law of averages, at least 50 per cent members of the present party in power. On the committee itself are some members who are in sympathy with the ideals back of the New Deal. The report made to the President of the United States on May 14 by this committee speaks for itself as a document written by men trying to deal with economic facts and not activated by political partisanship.

Weeks Spent in Research

The members of the Durable Goods Industries Committee first met at the request of a government official. They spent weeks of earnest research and debate in a sincere effort to answer the questions propounded by General Johnson. The members served without remuneration, paid their own expenses, and advanced part of the money to pay for printing the report.

A subcommittee, of which I happened to be chairman, was appointed at the request of the National Emergency Council to help work out the Housing Program. The Literary Digest of July 28 (page 8) gave this committee credit for being the dominating influence, outside of the Administration itself, in the passage of the National Housing Act. Surely, such coöperation with the Administration does not indicate sinister plans to "scrap the New Deal."

The Durable Goods Industries Committee, since March of this year, has had the intelligence and courage to point out parts of the New Deal experiment that, in the opinion of the committee, are in conflict with sound economics and impractical in operation. I know that the committee will continue its endeavor—impartially, and from a nonpartisan viewpoint—to analyze the economic problems affecting industry and will continue courageously to state its viewpoint on these subjects in the interest of the industries that it represents.

This letter is being written simply as one business man to another so that the record may be kept straight and in the hope that your associates in the NRA will know the truth.

G. O. P. Picks Thompson

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. J. E. Thompson, Phoenix Republican, was nominated yesterday to oppose the veteran incumbent, Mr. Henry F. Ashurst, for the United States Senate in the Nov. 6 election.

Autos Strike Quick

Five out of six pedestrians injured in motor car accidents are struck before they reach the middle of the street they are crossing.

NEW TAX CLUB NOW OPEN
Deposits Weekly of
50c, $1, $2, $3 or $5
FRANKLIN Savings Bank
6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Oct. 1

Yacht Races Shift Monitor Radiocasts

DURING the international yacht races off Newport, R. I., the daily midday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 12 noon, eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA, and W1XAZ, will be radiocast at varying times as the progress of the race requires. The news radiocast will, when possible, be given immediately following the end of such extra radio transmissions of the yacht races.

Gold Bloc Forms New 'Coöperation' On Parity Issue

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 25—The six powers of the gold bloc passed a resolution today affirming their intention to remain attached to the present gold parity of their currency and to extend their trade exchanges. They are Belgium, which has taken the lead; France, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland and Switzerland. They base their new coöperation in the economic domain on their identical monetary policy and their neighborhood. They are not against any other countries, but on the contrary, wish to extend their contacts.

To carry out their policy they intend to set up a commission immediately to study what can be done in commercial exchanges, tourism and transport.

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Following the meeting of the gold bloc delegates a communiqué was issued saying: "The maintenance of the present parities appears to us to be one of the essential conditions of the economic and financial restoration of the world.

The communiqué added that the delegates recognized that to contribute fully to the work of general rehabilitation they must accept as their principal goal an increased volume of international exchanges. They decided that this effort could be usefully undertaken at first between states which, by reason of their geographical contiguity, have between themselves particularly important economic relations.

The communiqué declared that the gold nations "wish to emphasize that their initiative is directed against no country."

"Keeping to a plan of general effort to struggle against the crisis," said the communiqué, "they affirm their intention of remaining in contact with other governments, seeking to have them join as soon as possible in this work of reconstruction."

Motors Burning Charcoal Chinese Inventor's Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China is thought to have stolen a march on the progress of the West, since word comes from South China that a factory for the manufacture of "charcoal-burning motor-engines" will soon be established not far from Canton.

The inventor of the method, Tang Chung-ming, has expressed the belief that it may enable China to free itself from the yoke of foreign gasoline monopolies.

Liner Bombed, Says Watchman On Morro Castle

Pender Tells of Terriffic Explosion; 'Mysterious Young Man Seen'

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mr. Arthur J. Pender, night watchman on duty aboard the liner Morro Castle at the time it burned at sea, told the federal board investigating the disaster today that he thought the ship was bombed.

He told of an explosion "loud" and "intense" that came either from the writing room or the passageway forward of the lobby and declared that "in the light of everything that happened, I think the ship was bombed."

Mr. Pender, who said that he was the one who discovered a fire in the hold of the Morro Castle on a previous trip, testified he understood that "the first officer suspected George Alagna (first assistant radio operator) of setting the fire in the hold on the previous trip."

Captain Willmott, Mr. Pender added, had taken him into his confidence and told him he intended to get rid of Mr. Alagna.

Mr. Pender also told the inquiry board of an alleged plot to "smuggle" aliens into the United States. The plot was discovered in Havana by his watch partner, Mr. Pender said, and they intended waiting until they found out the identity of the smuggling ring before they told of it so they could gain promotion.

Earlier Mr. Pender testified that when he first went to the lobby he saw "a young man in a gray suit" who seemed to be "terror-stricken." Mr. Pender said that he had never seen the man before and that he knew he was not a member of the crew

He testified that he first saw him about 25 minutes of 3 o'clock before he looked into the writing room and saw another member of the crew open the locker from which the fire came.

Mr. Pender, who said that he had seen chemical explosions in France after the war, testified he thought it was a chemical fire "because it didn't look like an ordinary fire."

G.O.P. Prospects Reported In Rocky Mountain States

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Republican leaders looked to the Rocky Mountain states today for enough votes to replace nine Democratic Congressmen.

Senator Robert D. Carey of Wyoming, in a statement issued last night from Republican headquarters, asserted that conditions were daily growing more favorable for Republican success in that section. His statement followed a closed session of the National Republican Committee's executive group with the national chairman, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher. Most of the Middle and Far West executive committee members attended.

Diamonds Worth $14,100,000

The world's production of diamonds in 1933 was approximately 3,775,000 carats, worth about $14,100,000.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West
BOSTON
These Beautiful Gulistan (sheen type) Rugs
as well as "Mirastan" Rugs—that look like Royal Kashans from Persia—are now found in our Daylight Rug Section, 9th Floor.
Gulistan Rugs—priced 135.00
Mirastan Rugs—priced 97.50

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EXCLUSIVE MATERIALS
Brooks Brothers' ready-made suits this Fall include a choice of materials usually found only in clothing made to individual measure. All patterns are carefully restricted ...and certain British tweeds and cheviots are never duplicated in other ready-made clothing. All suits, of course, are cut and tailored in our own workrooms...thus insuring at all times Brooks Brothers' standards of style and workmanship.
Ready-made suits $55 to $85
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CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK BOSTON
MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
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NEWBURY CORNER BERKELEY STREET · BOSTON

Rights of Neutrals During War Posed at Geneva to Settle Law Through World Court Decision

Switzerland Asks Question as to Compensation for Damages Sustained by Neutrals in Zone of Military Operations, Long Needing Clarification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 25—In the Council today Dr. Guiseppe Motta expounded the Swiss case for compensation for war damages of neutrals, asking that the World Court be consulted. The subject has much more than retrospect interest. It poses the question of the rights of neutrals who find themselves in a zone of military operations or who otherwise suffer losses. Jurisprudence is not clear in the matter.

It is sometimes fallaciously supposed that if belligerant countries suffer, neutral countries reap only profit from the conflicts of others. One of the chief lessons of the war was that no nation can hope to escape the results of a general conflagration and that whatever immediate benefits may be obtained, in the long run the lot of the neutrals is linked with that of the warring nations.

"Forgotten Men"

But the problem now raised is that of citizens of neutral countries, such as Switzerland, who found themselves in the invaded regions. When the war was over, Germany was called upon to pay reparations, and the invaded countries helped the population to reconstruct their houses and public buildings. The neutrals, who were clearly innocent, since their governments did not participate in the fighting, were forgotten.

Fifteen years have gone by, and justice has not yet been rendered. This does not mean that the neutral countries have been idle and indifferent. Switzerland has made many diplomatic démarches, but they have been without avail.

There was formed a committee of defense to bring the matter before the proper authorities. Juridical consultations have been taken, and in some respects they have been contradictory. Everybody agrees that in equity those who have suffered losses through no fault of their own should receive an indemnity; but there is a difference of opinion as to where and how this indemnity is to be obtained.

Some authorities think that international law does not cover this important point. Other authorties, on the contrary, hold that there is a legal right to compensation. But, in fact, it has proved to be exceedingly difficult to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

Up to World Court?

The Swiss Federal Council hesitated to bring the matter before the League of Nations. In the end it was persuaded that the subject was one which ought to come before the Council of the League. Even now the Council is not asked to take a final decision. Presumably it has not the power to do so. It is merely asked to seek the opinion of the World Court sitting at The Hague.

Obviously there is a general desire to eliminate the question of indebtedness, which, in its larger form, has poisoned the economic life of the world for so many years. It is generally realized that more has been lost than has been gained by insistence on reparations, and even on the repayment of debts legally incurred. To the unwillingness of the nations to obliterate accounts that can never be settled—to pass the sponge over the past—is to be attributed in some measure to the upheavals in every domain, and in every country, of recent years.

Nor can it be expected that states which are already heavily burdened will voluntarily take on themselves charges which they have hitherto evaded. Although the claim is of long standing, it has not been pressed, and it seems belated to press it now. In consequence, there is considerable reluctance to meet the Swiss demands. Yet it certainly seems unfair that the neutrals should be left out of the reckoning.

Responsibility

Who is responsible? That is to say, is any country responsible in the existing state of international law?

The question is worth answering, not only in the interest of the particular complainants, but in the interest of international law itself.

In a sense, the issue goes far beyond the individuals concerned. The Swiss Federal Council puts in the forefront the desirability of "fixing the juridical rules which should operate in respect of neutral citizens in the event of war."

Were the courts to pronounce in favor of Switzerland, then the law which should regulate conduct toward neutrals would be established—though what would be the practical result in this instance would scarcely be clear. On the other hand, were the World Court to admit that there is no law governing this matter, or that the law is unsatisfactory and incomplete, then it would surely seem to be the business of civilized countries to frame an international law for future application if necessary.

Either the world is governed by international law, or it is not. If it is not, then it is time to lay down the rights of neutrals. In a civilized society it is inadmissible that neutral property can be destroyed with impunity by belligerents.

Doumergue Asks Basic Reform in Government

(Continued from Page 1)

already has aroused a storm of indignation among those affected. While he did not give the details, he made it clear that civil servants should not have the right to strike.

Again he cited England. There he said they have a group of civil servants who are "disciplined, have well-defined duties and whose revolt against the state would not be easily tolerated." Civil servants and economic security, he went on must be balanced by discipline. They must understand they are servants not masters of the state.

Expenditures

As to the third item—budgetary procedure—Premier Doumergue once more took the cue from British precedent. In Britain, he said, the budget never is a day late. Revenué expenditures are decided by the Government only.

The plan he proposes is to allow no one but the Government to introduce legislation which involves expenditure. If for any reason it is impossible to vote the budget in time, the Government should have power, he said, to extend the old budget to cover the period till a new one comes into force.

Premier Doumergue further dealt with what he described as "mischievous maneuvers" in favor of inflation. Socialists and Communists are, he declared, hoping by this means to destroy France and to build their revolution on its ruins. If they succeeded and France went off gold, other countries would defend themselves and then there would be a race of currency depreciation which could only lead to disaster.

Mixed Comment

Premier Doumergue's speech had a very mixed reception in the French press. The Left unanimously describes it as a violent attack on democratic institutions. M. Léon Blum, Socialist leader, however, adds that recent by-election returns have shown the French people are watching lest their personal liberty should be taken away.

A number of Right newspapers on the other hand evidently had not expected the Premier to go so far and are jubilant.

"Papa Gastounet" himself made it clear that he is in earnest about the proposed reforms. "If the verdict goes against me," he said "why should I continue the heavy task I have shouldered?"

Russian Recognition Of Manchukuo Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

C. E. R., as against the £25,000,000 asked by the U. S. S. R., and the £5,000,000 offered by Japan.

Alliance Coming

But in addition, it is hinted that negotiations are under way for Russian recognition of Manchukuo, and some influential Japanese circles even talk of an alliance which would not only set Japan free to expand in North China but would have an important bearing on the forthcoming naval discussions in London.

If the U. S. S. R. does decide to recognize Manchukuo, the League will be placed in a difficult position. By the Assembly resolution of February, 1933, League members are pledged "not to take isolated action" regarding recognition of Manchukuo. The U. S. S. R. is not bound by this resolution, not having been a member of the League at the time and having refused to coöperate with the League, though invited to do so. But if one great power set the example of recognizing the new state, others would be obliged to follow suit or face the prospect of being left behind in the race for trade.

If League members recognized Manchukuo, Japan could come back to Geneva—whereupon China would presumably pack up instead.

Would Change Situation

Implications of the new development affect the whole European situation also, for if it materializes, U. S. S. R. diplomacy will no longer have to guard against simultaneous attack from Germany and Japan, which has been its principal objective since Chancellor Hitler came into power. Thus one of its reasons for cultivating the friendship of Poland and France will no longer be operative.

Moscow so far has preserved complete silence on the matter. Not a word has escaped to show that the two powers have reached a preliminary agreement. The censor, it is stated, even refuses to pass messages indicating there has been improvement of the Soviet-Japanese relations, though it is incontestible in this case.

Take one more fling with Summer AT CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

Sport and relaxation are still in their summer prime down by the sea. Likewise life at these friendly hotels. Peaceful repose and varied entertainment. Central beachfront location. Christian Science church in our block.

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Leeds and Lippincott Company

ATLANTIC CITY

Draining Leaves It Dry

Courtesy of Official Dutch Tourist Bureau, The Hague, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What Will Urk Folk Do Next?

Upper—View of Fisher Port of the Small Zuider Zee Island of Urk, Before the Water Left It. Lower—Fishermen of Urk, Who May Have to Find New Vocations.

Barthou Plans For All Powers To Aid Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

to extend the original scope of his design to admit members of the Little Entente. M. Barthou, after examining the possibilities, drew up a resolution for the League setting forth: firstly, all border states would reassert the Austrian independence and would promise non-intervention in its internal affairs; secondly, in case of infraction, the Council of the League is the appropriate body to which an appeal should be made; thirdly, the Council will decide on appropriate measures.

As Preliminary

It would appear that Baron Aloisi accepts the declaration on condition that it is a preliminary step toward a regional pact in which the influence of the great powers will be predominant. Capt. Anthony Eden of Great Britain listened with benevolent approval. Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, who is acting as the Little Entente spokesman, is naturally favorable. Herr Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Austrian Foreign Minister, prefers France and the Little Entente association with Italy to single Italian assistance.

Yet there are still queries, notably the attitude of Yugoslavia and also Poland, which has remained singularly reticent. And can Germany be expected to look on indifferently?

In the Chaco conflict, the Bolivian and Paraguayan delegates' statements have reached the hope of early cessation of hostilities. The United States and Brazil will be invited to participate in fresh League efforts. Both spokesmen suggested their countries are willing to suspend fighting during the riscussions. The world should now finish with this grave international scandal which has lasted incredibly long.

Switzerland Objects To Swiss Enrollment In Saar Gendarmerie

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 25—The Swiss Federal Council decided not to authorize enrollment of Swiss citizens in the special police force for the Saar plebiscite. The reason is the necessity of maintaining Swiss neutrality. If difficulties arise in the Saar, opprobrium might fall on nations participating in the control.

This does not prevent the Governing Commission from recruiting individuals but it is trusted it will not do so.

Where are the police, German-speaking and neutral, to come from, as demanded by President Knox? There is a general reluctance to become involved.

Greece Spends $10,000 To Encourage Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Encouragement of art and letters in Greece has now taken the practical form of a Government grant of 1,000,000 drachmas, or about $10,000.

A considerable proportion is appropriated for translation of ancient Greek authors and for the purchase of art works and of historic documents to enrich the archives of the State. Prizes are to be offered for the composition of school hymns and theatrical works. Other prizes are planned for exhibitions of painting and specially for the participation of Greece in the biennial art exhibition of Venice and for the establishment of public utility institutions.

Rail Profit to Chinese Conceded by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—As a result of the recent meeting between British and Chinese Railway officials, a new profit-sharing agreement provides for the division of 72 per cent of the profits to the Chinese and 28 per cent to the British. Formerly, the British received 35 per cent of the profits, but as the Chinese work the longest section of the railway, a revision of the agreement was sought.

In return for this concession, the British authorities are said to expect favorable treatment with regard to the new loop-line between Canton and Hankow.

Transit Engineers Elect

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mr. C. A. Smith of Atlanta, Ga., was elected president of the American Transit Engineering Association here yesterday. The engineering association is holding its convention in connection with the meeting of the American Transit Association. Mr. Guy C. Hecker of New York, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Australian Reform Aimed at Elevation Of Native Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The establishment of a "department of native justice" as one step in the solution of the difficult problem of the Australian aboriginal and his racial clashes with white settlers was advocated by Prof. A. P. Elkin of Sydney University in a lecture here. The system of aboriginal trials, he said, should be revised, and judges and magistrates appointed who had a knowledge of native customs and language.

Most of the clashes between white men ad natives, said Professor Elkin, have been caused by the white men's disregard of tribal customs and laws which the aborigines held to be sacred. It is therefore argued that the administrator of North Australia should possess a knowledge of racial affairs, and, with a department of native justice, should be a judge who should visit the various districts into which North Australia should be divided for justice between white man and blacks.

In each of these districts there should be a resident magistrate, and patrol officers with certain magisterial powers. The system of having police as links between the aborigines and white could then be abolished.

Some governments, missionary organizations, and benevolent circles had made efforts to revise the methods of treatment of the aborigines, Professor Elkin added, but up to the present, there had been no really combined effort. Having invaded the black man's country, the white man should take definite steps to see that the tribes were treated justly, educated where possible, and taught useful pursuits. Otherwise, the white men could only be regarded as "conquering thieves."

Hauptmann Case in Air

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Evidence against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the New York Law Journal said yesterday, may not be so conclusive as it appears. In an editorial the Journal said:

"The only crime concerning which the proof is apparently complete . . . is an offense with which he is not likely to be charged—that of gold hoarding."

Zuider Zee's Seamen Stranded as Sea Sinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands—Dutch fisherfolk of Urk, with sea traditions nearly 1000 years old, are having to learn new trades because the sea has departed from them with the draining of the Zuider Zee.

But the Netherlands Government is not forgetting them and relief measures are in force as well as assistance for those seeking new jobs.

Urk was formerly the smallest island in the Zuider Zee. Since the reclamation scheme was completed Urk's name has officially been changed to Ijssel-lake. It has a population of about 2000 who cling tenaciously to old traditions and picturesque dress.

A number of the hardy fishermen who used to sail the tempestuous Zuider Zee in small open boats are taking to North Sea fishing.

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Try it! Open a can
Smell the sweet fresh wholesome REAL meat that is U. S. Inspected and Passed—as good as the food on your table. Your dog deserves the best. Ask for MAN-KIND by name!
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MARVELOUS CAKE, PEG! YOU MUST GIVE ME THE RECIPE.
RECIPES! NATURALLY! DRAKE'S BAKED IT.
Thanks, kind lady, for your approval. You say our cakes are good. They should be. We bake with butter, eggs and milk, exactly as you do at home.
DRAKE'S CAKES
Sponge Cake • Pound Cakes • Angel Food • Layer Cakes

Balloons Drift In Bennett Race With Ten Down

U. S. Navy and Buffalo Entrant Both Drop Out, but Six Are Continuing

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP)—Ten contestants for the Gordon Bennett Cup, coveted prize of free balloonists, were reported down today, six of them in Russia.

Others of the 16 balloons which started from Warsaw, Sunday, possibly were drifting eastward over Central Russia.

The American Navy balloon and that of the Buffalo Courier Express, only entries from the United States were safely down on Soviet territory near the Estonian boundary.

Lieut. C. H. Kendall and H. T. Orville of the Navy craft were taken to Leningrad by Russian military officials at the request of the American Embassy and were expected here today. The fliers landed yesterday near the Estonian border. (Leningrad is approximately 650 statute miles from Warsaw.)

Balloonists from the Buffalo entry, Mr. George Hineman and Mr. Milford F. Vanik, were in Gdov, Russia, near where they landed yesterday. (Gdov is about 530 statute miles from Warsaw.)

The Czechoslovakian balloon Bratislava was understood to have landed in Lithuania, apparently out of the running.

The "Bruxelles" of Belgium touched the earth 15 miles from Vitebsk, Russia (approximately 430 statute miles from Warsaw).

Reports by the Tass News Agency said an unidentified balloon settled in the Liadsky district near Leningrad and two other bags, also unidentified, landed in Leningrad province, one in a forest near Luga and the other near Plussky.

Warsaw was advised that two German entries came down on Estonian territory. (Tallinn, capital of Estonia, is approximately 540 statute miles from Warsaw.)

A dispatch from Helsingfors, Finland, said a Polish balloon burst and fell into a lake near Nyslott, Finland, north of Leningrad, the pilots swimming to safety.

Write in Native Language, Canton Officials Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—Foreign commercial houses and insurance companies are notified by the Provincial Department of Finance, in Canton, not to write letters to it in English, as the high officials there do not read the language.

When a letter in English reaches the Finance Department, it has to be translated by the official translator, who is kept busy by incoming letters from foreign firms, which are therefore asked to write in official Chinese.

Paris Wipes Out Its Slums And Old Seine Landmarks To Be Again 'City of Light'

Millions of Francs Being Spent to Make Parks From Squalid 'Zones'—Left Bank of Seine Will Lose Much of Its 'Artistic Charm'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Paris is soon to be transfigured by a vast program of renovation that will leave it a city without slums.

More than 300,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) has been made available for a new slum clearance campaign, which is to begin at once, and which will rid Paris of the worst unsightly, overcrowded quarters within the next 12 months. Once begun, this work of demolishing the slum districts and transforming them either into public parks or modern residences at low rentals will be carried through to the end with as little interruption as possible, according to the Paris municipal authorities.

Six of the 17 condemned, or "ilots insalubres" as they are officially called, are to be cleared away in the coming year. These are understood to include, in particular, most of the "zones" or squatter's colonies on the belt of land around Paris formerly given over to the old earthwork fortifications; certain historic tenement sections around the City Hall; and some of the narrow old streets of the most ancient part of the Latin Quarter on the Left Bank of the Seine.

A great deal has already been done to abolish the "zones" which a few years ago formed a girdle of misery and squalor around Paris. Now part of the old fortifications has been made into parks, part has been sold to private enterprise for the erection of palatial new apartments, and the city has built on still other parts inexpensive and simple, but clean and not unsightly, modern apartments, which are let at yearly rentals of $60 and up.

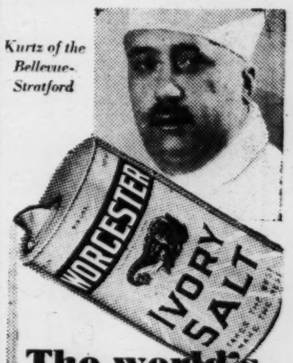
In a few sections of the city, however, the old fortifications still remain as eyesores and breeding places of indigency and crime. Here special efforts will be made to clear away these remaining squatters' colonies and place the present inhabitants in more suitable lodgings. The difficulty, of course, is to find shelter for these "zoniers" for which they can afford to pay, for they lead a most precarious existence, barely able to sustain themselves even without any rent to pay. The problem is being vigorously handled, however, and it is hoped that its final solution is now in sight.

The crowded districts around the Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, must also be razed, although they contain many historic buildings, and many streets closely linked with the history of the French Revolution.

Still more picturesque are the narrow winding streets on the Left Bank, which lovers of old Paris regret to see disappear. But the quaint old houses have been adjudged unsafe and insanitary. Some of them are only kept intact by numerous strong props that support and brace their crazily slanting and bulging beams and walls.

Besides the slum clearance program, a plan of modernizing the communications system of Paris, to cost several billion francs, has been approved. New bridges are to be built across the Seine; old bridges are to be widened. Underpasses are to be constructed at many of the more important street intersections where motor traffic is heaviest—half a dozen are already completed, planned or under construction. The underground railway system is being extended beyond the borders of Paris. Great new arterial highways are to be built in and out of Paris and encircling it. Monuments and historic buildings are to be restored.

In short, a bigger, brighter, more livable Paris is soon to be evolved, more than ever worthy of the capital's favorite name "La Ville Lumière"—City of Light.



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Fresh roasted U. S. grade No. 1 peanuts—a dash of pure salt added — nothing else. 2 1 Lb Jars or Pails 29c

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Nestle's Chocolate Milk or Almond 2 8 oz Bars 29c

Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs 23c

Uneeda Biscuits 6 Pkgs 25c

Pantry Cookies Old Fashion NBC Molasses Lb Bulk 23c

Cracked Rye Bread 20 oz Loaf 9c

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Clam Chowder Marthas Vineyard Lb Tin 19c

Just Like The Kind Grandmother Made

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Sweet Potatoes 6 Lbs 15c Oranges California Medium Size Doz 33c

Apples Fancy Cooking 4 Lbs 19c Bananas Mello-Ripe 4 Lbs 23c

Tokay Grapes 2 Lbs 15c Celery Fancy Native Bunch 9c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Boston Mayor's Thrift Moves Checked by Legal Stone Walls; Debt Legacy Boosts Tax Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

work from these units. Thus, being close to the district at all times, they can judge more speedily the district's needs and quickly detect frauds.

Coupled with decentralization is a complete reregistration and reinvestigation of all welfare recipients. Reregistration has never before been attempted.

Mayor Mansfield also has saved nearly $1,000,000 on the pay roll. These savings were made through installation of stagger systems in various departments. Other economies have resulted in paying public works department laborers five days' pay instead of six for five days' work, abolition and consolidation of several positions, and nonfilling of vacancies.

Pay-roll savings would have been greater had his department chiefs followed his request that they take voluntary salary cuts. The Mayor reduced his own salary from $20,000 to $12,500.

Increase in School Costs

In addition, the Mayor made unheeded appeals to employees of the school and county departments to contribute part of their salaries. He had a scheme of graduated contributions worked out to spread the necessary economies among all employees, so that the burden would not fall entirely upon the shoulders of the 8500 city department employees whom he controlled.

The Mayor's economies, however, were offset by items he could not control. School maintenance requirements increased, state tax and assessments jumped $250,000, and the interest on the General Sumner Tunnel bonds had to be met. But the greatest obstacle in the path of a lower tax rate was $7,600,000, former Mayor James M. Curley borrowed for the express purpose of cutting the tax rate and for welfare aid. As this loan must be paid in five annual instalments, with interest, Mayor Mansfield must provide $1,824,000 in taxes this year and a slightly lower amount each year of his administration.

Had Mayor Curley followed a pay-as-you-policy the tax rate last year would have been as great or greater than this year. And Mayor Mansfield could have announced a decrease this year.

Another item which boosted the tax rate was devaluation of property. Mayor Mansfield promised to bring property values to their right level. Thus $96,500,000 was clipped from assessed valuation, resulting in a $2 tax increase.

Disclosed Real Conditions

Perhaps one of the major achievements of Mayor Mansfield was his unabashed confronting and revelation of Boston's financial condition. He turned the spotlight on past administrations and frankly admitted the financial straits of the city.

By radio and in messages to the City Council he declared that the city's debts ($136,000,000) are responsible for much of the city's high tax rate. He asserted that the City Hall is overmanned.

Mayor Mansfield refuses to unload his expenses on the future by borrowing. He has returned to the pay-as-you-go policy abandoned in 1931 The only loan he has floated so far is one against tax titles to help meet relief expenses. As the money is borrowed against uncollected taxes, it cannot be characterized as burdening the future.

Despite considerable opposition from politicians and taxpayers Mayor Mansfield has floated tax anticipation loans for as little as 1.14 per cent.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

The miscellaneous exhibition continues to be the policy at the Doll and Richards Gallery. New works by artists who have been promoted by this gallery for many seasons may be expected.

The water color gallery contains both paintings and pencil drawings. The latter, done by Charles Curtis Allen, represent neat workmanship, carefully thought out and tastefully rendered portrayals of scenes including landscape and houses. The tonal gamut, from white to black with the intermediary silver grays, suffices for the depths and textures. The graphite has become a medium in itself, not a mere handmaid to other branches of the pictorial arts.

Among the aquarelles are some Venetian scenes by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Compared with their neighbors, these water colors are noteworthy for clarity, consistency and amplitude. Mr. Tuttle maintains the watery character of the medium without resorting to slapdash, hit-or-miss brushwork. His wash is thin and transparent.

Miss Kay Peterson in her contribution shows a commendable animation. There is "body" to the layers of paint, an interest in volume. Gladys Brannigan portrays dunes, which, white and luminous in sunlight, are invariably found to be choice subjects for water colorists. Hoyland B. Bettinger continues to lean toward the pictorial and decorative aspects, with his fantastic colors and delicate mannerisms of brush stroke.

Other contributors are Ynagve, Soderberg, J. Olaf Olson and Eliot O'Hara. D. A.

Official Count Backs Early Maine Returns

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 25 (AP)—Official tabulation of votes today showed United States Senator Frederick Hale to have been reëlected in the recent Maine election over Mr. F. Harold Dubord, Democratic national committeeman, by 101 votes. Unofficial tabulation gave Senator Hale a slightly more than 1200 margin.

Senator Hale, a veteran of 18 years in the Senate, never before came so close to being defeated. His majority in 1928 was 80,000.

The tabulation for Congress substantiated unofficial results in which Representative Carroll L. Beedy (R) of Portland, was defeated by Mr. Simon M. Hamlin (D), former Mayor of South Portland; Representative Edward C. Moran Jr., (D) of Rockland, was reëlected over Mr. Zelma M. Dwinal (R) of Camden, and Representative John G. Utterback (D) of Bangor, was defeated for reelection by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster.

Pension for Aged Is Pushed

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 25 (AP)—A new economic proposal—to give $200 a month each to the nation's aged, obliging them only to spend it quickly—is being carried to Washington today by Dr. F. E. Townsend. Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., is the official name of Dr. Townsend's organization, branches of which have been established in every state.

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Schofields have taken the worry out of home dressmaking, for it was always in the cutting out and fitting that the dress went wrong.

The new way is to buy your materials and pattern at Schofields. They will cut it out free and tack it up for the nominal sum of 2/6. The dress or coat is then ready for sewing up and finishing. Why not try making up some of the lovely new fabrics this way?

Schofields
The Headrow,
LEEDS, ENGLAND

At the State

Charles Laughton
in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"

Theaters

"Roberta"

Lavish, melodious and well presented is "Roberta," the musical romance which began an engagement at the Colonial last night. Mr. Jerome Kern's signature may be taken as a sufficient indorsement of the score of any musical comedy. If in this instance his inspiration was less unfettered than in, say, "The Cat and the Fiddle," it soared nevertheless well above the efforts of his coevals. Mr. Otto Harbach, his collaborator, has provided a clever libretto, with the usual proportion of soot.

Both authors owe much to Mr. Max Gordon's casting and production. Miss Fay Templeton as the modiste of the title gives a performance that should be studied by young women with aspirations to the title of actress. None of your naturalistic nonsense in this impersonation. Every point is built up to and made with unwavering precision.

The young woman who chooses to be known as Tamara is a very charming émigré grand duchess reduced to managing a dressmaking shop. The scene in which she assumes her mother's ball gown and tiara is superbly accomplished. Mr. Raymond Middleton is likable in the rôle of the football star turned modiste through no fault of his own. Mr. Marty May is the efficient purveyor of most of the quips. The accomplished Mr. Sydney Greenstreet has the expert touch in the part of a worldling. Miss Evelyn Kindler overstresses the commonness of the débutante. Miss Odette Myrtil contributes roughhouse comedy.

The fashion show must be very impressive to those who understand these matters. There is some well designed group dancing for which credit goes to Mr. José Limon and the Charles Weidman group. The settings are good and the performance is smooth and well paced.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The demand for seats for "As Thousands Cheer," at the Shubert, has caused an extension of the engagement, which is now scheduled to close Oct. 6.

The Guild's Boston season opens next Monday evening at the Plymouth. The bill will be O'Neill's comedy, "Ah, Wilderness," with George M. Cohan.

"America Sings," new musical piece based on the life and music of Stephen Foster, will open at the Shubert, Oct. 8.

The Group Theater begins its season at the Majestic, Oct. 15, with the Pulitzer play, "Men in White."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	East - West polo	Baseball game	Organ recital,
5:15	Agricultural report ..	matches, Long. I.	"Once Upon Time"	Harry Rodgers...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	The Tattered Man.	"Melody Mart"...	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Studio violinist....	Male quartet.....	Mountain music...
6:00	NBC soloist: orch.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Scores; speakers ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round.	Dramatic sketch ..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	popular program ..	CBS dance music..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	NBC piano duo....	CBS soloist: orch..	Baseball news.....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	Gene and Glenn..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Musical Varieties...
7:30	Musical Memories;	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lessons.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	'Thicker Than Water,'	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians' concert
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists....	program .....
9:00	Pelletier Orchestra..	ERA Concert Or-	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Local dance music.
9:15	Mass. Bridle Trail"...	chestra program.	wells; orchestra..	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt;	"Neville and Dick-	Troops Orchestra..	Local dance music.
9:45	Robison Orchestra...	ey, Inc.," sketch.	CBS piano team..	Baseball; news....
10:00	Talk, Daniel C. Roper,	"Girl of the Gol-	Hugh Connor and	George Givot; so-
10:15	Sec'y of Commerce,	den West"; Mario	his orchestra	loist; orchestra..
10:30	Nat. Exchange Club...	Chamlee; soloists;	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings;
10:45	"Sky Road Show".....	players; orchestra	Rhymester; scores.	from Toronto.....
11:00	Reports; Sammy	Forecasts; talks ..	News Service	CBS dance music.
11:15	Liner's Orchestra....	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music..	Local dance music.
11:30	Anson Weeks and his	NBC organist.....	"The Party Issues"	Sign off.....
11:45	orchestra	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music...	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:49 WBZ, Launching of new Cunard liner from Glasgow, Scotland; addresses by King George, Queen Mary, and Sir Percy Bates, Cunard-White Star, Ltd.
10:45 WBZ, Fourth annual Women's Conference on Current Problems: "Changing Standards in Crime Prevetion"; addresses by Dr. Glenn Frank; Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General; Arthur W. Roebuck, Minister of Labor, Ontario; Austin H. McCormack, Correction Commissioner, New York City.
12:05 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, "Spotlighting Municipal Affairs," Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; orchestra.
2:45 WBZ, Fourth annual Women's Conference on Current Problems: "Changing Standards in the Arts": addresses by Irita Van Doren; Will Irwin; Clifton Padiman; Hugh Walpole; Pearl Buck.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington game, Fenway Park. Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour: soloists; Jack Miller's Orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WBZ, Danish music by Copenhagen Radio Symphony Orchestra, by short-wave relay from Copenhagen, Denmark.
4:15 WEEI, Fourth annual Women's Conference on Current Problems: "Changing Standards in Arts and Music"; addresses by Lawrence Tibbett; Harvey W. Corbett; Royal Cortissoz; Walter Prichard Eaton.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities: Gus Van; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch, with Warden Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Mickey Cochrane on Pennant Race," baseball talk.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie": Burns and Allen; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Special program from New England to Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:15 WBZ, Fourth annual Women's Conference on Current Problems: "Frontiers in Government," Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. of Wisconsin.
10:30 WBZ, "Radiana" sketch; soloist; organ recital.
10:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Industry in the Tennessee Valley," Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, director, TVA.

Anglo-American Coöperation Urged by Mrs. Wintringham

Boston Visitor Commends U. S. Entry in World Labor Organization

Entry of the United States into the International Labor Organization at Geneva is a tremendous step forward for the whole world, in the opinion of Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, first English-born woman to become a member of Parliament.

Much depends in the future on coöperation and understanding between the United States and Great Britain, Mrs. Wintringham declared to a Monitor reporter in an interview at the Hotel Puritan yesterday; and she stressed the importance of supporting the statesmen on both sides in working for this harmony which would make such a tremendous contribution to international peace.

Mrs. Wintringham continues her educational work despite much traveling between London and Geneva; Berlin and Moscow; New York and Washington. She maintains the same motherly interest and kindly attitude toward people which endeared her many years ago to the working men and women of Louth, as she ran in out of their cottages and won from them that great confidence which sent her, in spite of gigantic odds, to the House of Commons as Liberal Member in 1921.

Here on Lecture Tour

Next Saturday, in Washington, D. C., she begins a series of lectures. She will then travel to Chicago and Wisconsin, talking on a variety of subjects, including women in the new economic order, modern vagrants, English unemployment problems and relief, Soviet Russia from an Englishwoman's point of view.

After a long experience in an agricultural constituency and as a member of important government committees and boards she is qualified to speak on the topics which she has selected. She was born and educated in Yorkshire, and was, before her marriage, headmistress of an important school for girls at Grimsby. As Viscountess Astor, the first woman member of Parliament, succeeded her husband in the House of Commons, on her own merits, so Mrs. Wintringham, widow of a member of the House of Commons, carried the Louth, Lincolnshire, vote, and held it until 1924.

Friend of Viscountess Astor

The two women have been firm friends since their first coöperation on the temperance question and the Equal Franchise Bill. Everywhere except in Germany Mrs. Wintringham sees hopeful progress in the education of women. "I still adhere," she stated, "to the importance of women as citizens, not just as women.

The important thing is good citizenship."

A magistrate herself, she rejoices in the fact that England has now well over 2000 women magistrates; all of whom give their services, for there is no salary attached, and consider it a great honor and serious responsibility to receive such appointment from the Lord Chancellor. She is also a county councillor, one of nearly 1500 now in office in England.

"There are three stages of a revolution such as women have experienced," she observed, "First, they think the millenium has arrived when they get the vote; then there is a period of disillusionment; after that they settle down to making the best of what they have."

Supporter of Equal Pay

Protective legislation for women she approves only in part, for, she pointed out, such legislation often leads to inequality in pay. She does approve the provision which Soviet Russia has made for maternity cases, whereby a mother receives from six to eight weeks' salary, depending on the type of work, both before childbirth and after; as a means of insuring a healthy race.

During her two weeks in Russia last May she became convinced that there is a constructive element in much that the Soviet Government is doing. She was particularly impressed by the opportunities for women, who may now actively participate in all branches of industry and the professions.

"Madame Krupski" (Lenin's widow), she wrote, in "The Liberal Woman's News," September issue, "is responsible for the adult education under the Commissar of Education. Madame Bogat holds a similar office in the Commissar of Health, while Madame Jakovleva holds the highest office in the finance department. . . . There are 113,000 women lawyers, 36,220 women are members of town councils, and form 25 per cent of the total numbers.

"In the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, which is the supreme governing organ, there are 185 women, which shows that Russia is alive to the wisdom of using the best talent in its period of reconstruction, whether it is the ability of men or women." Before the revolution, she said, the child death rate in Russia was 50 per cent. Now it is only 16 per cent.

Admirer of Roosevelt

She is a warm admirer of President Roosevelt. She was in Washington when the NIRA was launched, and she has watched its progress during the past year. "I feel that President Roosevelt is still up against a big task," she stated, "and I think he is facing up to it." His plans for limiting working hours and thus employing more people, automatically setting in motion the machinery of trade, she compared to the constructive plans advocated for years by her own Liberal Party.

For Miss Frances Perkins she had the highest praise. She was present at one of the press interviews given by the Secretary of Labor and was impressed by the manner in which she handled the reporters' questions and gave every evidence of her desire to coöperate and give of her best in the service of her country.

Pioneer

© F. A. Swaine, London

Mrs. Margaret Wintringham
First English-Born Woman Member of House of Commons

Philadelphia Milk Shed Scene of Investigation

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 (AP)—An inquiry into the milk industry in the Philadelphia milk shed was opened today by investigators for the Federal Trade Commission.

The investigation shifted from New England to this area as its second scene of activity, because of allegations concerning excess profits, made during the house debate on the Koppelmann milk investigating resolution. It is expected to continue for at least three months, and in that time all farmers' and dealers' groups will be heard. It will extend over parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Musical comedy by Jerome Kern and Otto Harbach. Famous for "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes." 8:15.

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Irving Berlin revue with Clifton Webb, Dorothy Stone, Helen Broderick, Ethel Waters. 8:20.

"BIG HEARTED HERBERT" (Hollis). Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield. 7:30.

Movies

BEACON — Joe Brown in "Circus Clown." 9:15, 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:55, 7:30, 9:30. Also Charles Ruggles in "Murder in the Private Car."

EXETER—"Charlie Chan's Courage," from Earl Derr Biggers's "Chinese Parrot." 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. Also "The Notorious Sophie Lang."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The World Moves On," with Franchot Tone. Story which combines certain features of "Cavalcade," "The House of Rothschild," and "Berkeley Square," in following over many years the fortunes of a widely scattered family. Fenway at 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50. Paramount at 10:26 a. m., 1:11, 3:56, 6:41, 9:26. Also "Wagon Wheels."

FINE ARTS—"The Three Musketeers," in French. Mickey Mouse in "Giant Land." "Hessian Types and Costumes." French class by Berlitz School teacher at 8:45, tonight only. Feature at 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

BOSTON — Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." With Colleen Moore. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks's orchestra. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:24, 7:38, 10:52.

KEITH'S — "The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat. Adequate treatment of the Dumas story. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

ORPHEUM — Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Chained." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Borrah Minnevitch and his Harmonica Rascals, on the stage. "Belle of the Nineties," with Mae West and Roger Pryor, and music by Duke Ellington's orchestra, is screen feature. 11 a. m., 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 10:15.

UPTOWN—"Romance in the Rain," with Roger Pryor and Heather Angel. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Arthur Tracy in musical comedy; Eugene Pallette in "The New Dealers," comedy; Looney Tune cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

DR. A. E. STRATH-GORDON—Lectures on "New Light on the Playing Cards." Deals with history of the designs—tracing them back to their origin as symbols of the Egyptian religion. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Outdoor concert in Parkman Band Stand, on the Common. 12:15.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—Guest speaker at regular luncheon, Enoch Squires, who describes his world-wide travels in talk, "80,000 Miles on $12." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "English Rooms," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and probably Wednesday; slight temperature change; gentle variable to easterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair in interior and mostly cloudy on coast tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Other New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over the north portion, gentle to moderate north or northeasterly over the south portion, and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	64	New Orleans.	74	88
Bermuda	76	88	New York ..	78	78
Chicago	66	76	Norfolk, Va..	72	78
Denver	30	52	Philadelphia.	68	84
Helena, Mont.	32	36	St. Louis	66	86
Jacksonville..	74	84	St. Paul	56	76
Kansas City..	72	88	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles..	54	70	Washington..	70	82
Miami, Fla...	82	86			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 25.
B—Maximum, Sept. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:29 p. m., D. S. T.
Wednesday, 1:58 a. m., D. S. T.

Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

Hauptmann Jury Hears Testimony Of His Landlady

Grand Jurors Also Call Col. Breckinridge, Lindbergh Counsel

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Bronx County grand jury today resumed at 9:45 a. m., the taking of testimony in the extortion case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, alleged receiver of the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom money.

Following a three and a half hour session it adjourned until tomorrow.

Witnesses included Mrs. Pauline Rausch, wife of the owner of the house where Hauptmann lived in East 222d Street, the Bronx, and Col. Henry Breckinridge, counsel to Colonel Lindbergh.

Mr. Samuel J. Foley, District Attorney, said he had evidence showing that Dr. John Condon's address and telephone number at the time of the Lindbergh extortion was written on the wall of a closet in Hauptmann's home.

Two new trails gave police a chnace today to prove their contention that Hauptmann kidnaped the Lindbergh baby.

State troopers in New Jersey—where Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was stolen from his crib and done to death in 1932 — obtained Hauptmann's fingerprints. Their commander denied that they had the prints of the kidnaper, permitting a comparison, but another investigator called them "the one priceless piece of evidence."

New York police took Hauptmann's carpentry tools for microscopic examination. They reasoned that nicks and bumps possibly might fit the tooled ridges and grooves on the homemade ladder, down which the abductor carried the baby from a nursery window.

Prosecutors say they are ready to press three charges:

Extortion in connection with the ransom doublecross is the charge before a Bronx County grand jury in this city. Defense counsel heard Hauptmann already had been indicted.

Kidnaping and murder charges are planned in New Jersey.

Colonel Lindbergh, now flying East to appear before the grand jury, saw an accomplice of the mysterious "John" who took the ransom over a cemetery wall. This was revealed last night. The man, a handkerchief over his face, peered into the aviator's automobile as Colonel Lindbergh awaited the return of his emissary, Dr. J. F. Condon.

Later the lookout dropped the handkerchief, apparently as a signal to his confederate behind the wall, and the Colonel obtained a fleeting glimpse of the man's features.

Federal agents will show Colonel Lindbergh a picture of Isador Fisch to see whether the flier can identify him as well as the prisoner in the Bronx jail. Fisch, now dead, is the man who Hauptmann contends gave him a small fortune for safekeeping. The money was part of the ransom and police recovered $13,750 from Hauptmann's home.

Lindberghs in Missouri

LAKESIDE, Mo., Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh left here early today for St. Louis after spending the night in a hotel near the Bagnell Dam. Their landing at the airport near the dam was not made known until this morning under instructions from Colonel Lindbergh.

Needham Hands In Resignation

Mansfield Restores Pay Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

unfolded in Harvard Square yesterday with the continued inpouring of Harvard students. Today college students are motorized. A motorcar takes up much more room than a person. Harvard Square was laid out when most students moved on foot. Yesterday it found itself unequal to the task of accommodating the 1934 streamlined student.

Some 5000 students registered. Their cars had to stop in the Square. They tied up traffic. Motorists honked without avail. Buses couldn't move. It was the worst traffic jam in Cambridge in years. Merchants called up the police, told of a rapid falling off in sales. Soon police were dispatched, taking 200 tags which they quickly fixed to student's cars. They could have tied on more if they had them.

In Brookline it was the type of student accommodation called "fraternity life" that was causing the difficulty. Brookline residents have found fraternities, as a rule, noisy elements in otherwise sedate neighborhoods. Such a concentration of youth of college age, releasing unbounded energy, finds that energy escaping by means of late house parties, dances and meetings. Ordinary house walls, doors and windows won't hold them.

* * *

Corey Hill residents are the principals in the latest outbreak. Boston University's Chapter of Phi Epsilon Pi seeks a lease at 23 York Terrace. When the university authorities promised to do nothing definite about the complaint, the Neighborhood Improvement Association went to the town authorities. Perhaps zoning laws would help. But investigation showed that this district is open to dwellings and clubs. A fraternity is certainly a club.

But the town officials have a few cards still left. It was pointed out that certain housing rules might have to be met such as the installation of a fire escape, fortification of basement plaster, enlarging top floor windows and other things, before the fraternity could take possession. This would total several thousand dollars, an amount not easily met by most fraternities.

* * *

Many a Boston resident spends three nights a week each winter in public school. This year an exceptional list of courses is offered to these daytime workers who seek to better themselves. Instruction, books and stationery are free to residents of Boston. Non-residents may enter at a fee of $23 a year for high school classes and $28 a year for elementary school work.

Transportation

Thoughtful Railroad

Ideal of many a suburban railroad is to let its commuters catch as much extra sleep as possible, get them to the office in time; also rush them home from the office quicker in the evening, get the supper dishes away earlier for the movies and other evening activities.

With the resumption of standard time on Sunday, Sept. 30, the Boston & Maine Railroad, in announcement of new time tables, moved nearer this suburban transportation ideal. It will speed up more than 275 commuting trains from one to eleven minutes on even shortest runs, will cut some through-train runs 30 minutes.

Background of all this speeding up is the Boston & Maine's campaign against the driver-to-work, an effort to prove that the train in many cases can be faster than the private automobile. It also means more employment for railroad employees in northern New England. Building of de luxe day equipment, air conditioning, new rails, better rock ballast and more flexible signal systems carried on during last summer were a prelude to this new campaign of speed.

* * *

Some of the major speed ups: "Flying Yankee," non-stop, all air conditioned Boston-Portland train, new time, 125 minutes, or 10 minutes faster than old runs (in February when streamline equipment for Yankee goes into operation this schedule will be cut 20 more minutes).

"The Cannonball," late afternoon train to White River Junction, to arrive at White River Junction at 8:15 p. m., 30 minutes earlier; "Pine Tree Limited," Boston-Portland-Bangor afternoon train to leave North Station at 4:50 p. m., 20 minutes later than last season, arrival at Portland, 7:10 p. m. "The Gull," northern Maine and Maritime Provinces train, to run over western division through Haverhill, with stop at Dover, N. H., instead of eastern division through Salem, to gain 10 minutes between Boston and Portland.

Canal Has Big Job Ahead

The All-American Canal, now under construction in Southern California, will eventually provide irrigation water for 600,000 acres.

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● Home Furnishings and Furniture
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RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

Tomorrow May be Rain-Day
Carry a Kendella in Case!
And in case your Umbrella should allow your Pleasures to be damped, let Kendalls make it look like new. Recovered, Re-varnished, Renovated, and Rewired. Prices from 2/6.
Kendall UMBRELLAS
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Have you heard
Alfred Francis' Bon Marché Band
playing in the
French Restaurant?
3:45 to 5:45 p. m.
The Bon Marché
Church and Bassnett Streets
Bon Marché (Liverpool) Ltd.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure!
For over 10 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a genuine policy of "satisfaction or your money back." This name makes their word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their specialties carry a guarantee of complete satisfaction or your money refund of purchase price should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.
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IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Trailer Won't Slip

An automobile trailer in use at Boulder Dam is equipped with hydraulic power brakes for which the oil pump is driven by a 15 horsepower gasoline engine.

Three-Cornered Bridle Trail Extends From Williamstown to Tip of Cape Cod

Massachusetts' 400-mile bridle trail from Williamstown to Cape Ann and Provincetown is completed. Tonight Mr. Samuel A. York, State Commissioner of Conservation, or Gov. Joseph B. Ely, will dedicate the path to public use in a radio address over Station WBZ at 9:15.

Spurred by the success of Vermont's 750-mile bridle trails system, the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association started the "Berkshires to the Capes" path as the nucleus of a 1400-mile Massachusetts system second to none in the East. Since April, 1933, Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association, aided by trails committees, and Mr. Edward B. Bullard, a National Parks Service landscape architect, has been working on a bridle path.

The dedication exercises are scheduled simultaneously with the issuance of the trail guidebook. Explicit directions are given to guide the rider along the trail which skirts Boston on its way north from Cape Cod. The Cape Cod section meets the Cape Ann cutoff at Groton and continues along the northern part of the state to Williamstown.

The guidebook is considered unique. The trouble confronted by uses of the usual guidebook has been eliminated. It can be read easily in both directions. Not only does it contain directions but it points out the unusual scenic features to be found along the trail. In addition advertisements indicate stables where horses may be hired and quartered.

Mr. Reynolds, in announcing the guidebook, declared horses may be hired in practically any section of the trail. He expects the trail to become so popular that stables will once more know prosperity. In addition he anticipates that within a short time several "dude ranches" will be established along the trail, particularly in the Franklin County section.

The proceeds of the guidebook which costs 50 cents will be used to maintain the "Berkshires-to-the-Capes" trail and to prepare for expansion of the system into a 1400-mile network.

This proposed network dovetails with the recently announced planned expansion of the Massachusetts State Forest system by 40,000 to 600,000 acres. When Mr. York announced the Massachusetts State Plan he revealed that in each of the planned 26 State Forests, bridle trails would be an integral part of the recreation section.

Mr. Reynolds' plan is to connect a majority of the state forests and other open spaces with a network of bridle trails. The present path connects seven state forests and also goes through the Blue Hills Reservation in Milton, and the Mt. Greylock Reservation near Williamstown.

The Massachusetts Forest and Park Association also has a program of forestry expansion, which includes the Massachusetts State Plan. Its plan would place "1,000,000 acres of idle forest land under management for the production of lumber for our wood-using industries, the conservation of water for power and domestic use, and for the preservation and propagation of wild life, the saving of areas of natural beauty as parks or as other public reservations and the extension of outdoor recreation facilities such as bridle and foot trails."

Although the association's plan calls for 1,000,000 acres under public ownership, while the Massachusetts program has a maximum of approximately 700,000 acres, Mr. Reynolds declared the plans are much the same. The difference in acreage, he said, would be made up in town forests, which the association is advocating strenuously.

The bridle trail network would also enter these town forests. The present path penetrates several of the 92 town and city forests. By such penetration the association hopes for increased public opinion in favor of such acquisitions.

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From a group of very serviceable Shoes for Town or Country.
Court Shoe for lighter wear, featuring the new bow trimming. Perfect fitting with dainty, high covered heel. In Navy, Black or Brown Glace Kid.
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Many Cases of Drunken Driving Escape Punishment by Court Under Cloak of Carelessness

National Safety Council Launches Investigation of Judicial Records—Legalized Beer Brings Point of Ambiguity Into Trial of Offenders

Highway Safety Series
Sixth of Eight Articles

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Medical observers say it takes one-fifth of a second for persons to react to what they see or hear.

With alcohol in the system, even in small quantities, these reactions, it is found, are slowed down to at least two-fifths of a second. Which means that even the casual drinker who drives at 60 miles an hour goes 35 feet in an emergency before he starts to think about doing something

A lot of things can and do happen in those 35 feet to stir safety officials into action. And if the man imbibes freely, just so much more responsibility for averting accidents is placed on the other fellow who may or may not make allowances for his adversary's condition.

Other Effects of Drink

That drinking does a lot of other things is attested to by Dr. Morris Fishbein, nationally-known lecturer and writer. It makes the usually careful person, he says, race a train, turn a corner at high speed or pass on top of a hill where he cannot see ahead.

These actions are definitely correlated as the causes of accidents, whereas they are in many instances the effects of liquor. Even so, other conditions enshrouding the drunken driver add to the fallacies of liquor on the highways. Inadequate records, conflicting laws, and judges unwilling to admit that enforcement of the law is somewhat better these days than it was a few years ago clog the wheels of safety machinery being pushed into place to drive drunken drivers off the road.

The difficulty of convicting drunken drivers leaves safety experts somewhat in the air as to the extent in which liquor influences safety on the highways. Evidence is not easily obtained. In some cases, strong evidence is disregarded by the courts. In others, drivers charged with drinking before the courts are released as "careless" operators.

Rapid Rise Since Repeal

In round figures, the numbers of fatalities caused by liquor are small, although they have been doubled since repeal and in some places tripled. The actual hitch is the vast number of accidents that might be charged to drunken drivers, but which are alleged to be passed off as carelessness or recklessness.

It is with the hope of determining the extent of this practice by the courts and to evolve means of gathering evidence strong enough to convict drinking drivers that the National Safety Council has launched a campaign of investigation.

Now that we have the picture of drunken driving, how is it being faced by the courts?

When a motorist in Santa Monica, Calif., recently drove off the road to mow down 52 five-year-old shade trees, a hitching post and mail box, the courts held liquor to blame without any definite evidence. "He must have been drunk," the judge declared.

Loopholes in the Law

At the same time in Massachusetts, 3000 miles away, a man accused of driving after drinking by three patrolmen and as many civilians walked out of the court, it is said, scot-free when the judge clung to the dictum that 3.2 per cent beer consumed by the defendant was non-intoxicating—so how could he be intoxicated?

Such is the law and its application. One judge aims to close every loophole through which drink wreaks its havoc on the highways. Another just over the next county line will parley with the issue as a necessary evil sanctioned by the people who voted for repeal.

Judge John F. Cozens of Philadelphia rules wholly on testimony brought into the court. Judge B. Rey Schauer of Los Angeles insists the federal dictum regarding 3.2 per cent beer does not impair thhe power of a court to determine if the accused is intoxicated.

Yet a Salt Lake City judge declares the court must set some standard and stick to it—so legally a man cannot get intoxicated on beer and no driver can be assumed to have been drinking even with the odor of liquor on his breath.

Ambiguities of Repeal

Quoting Dr. Fishbein again: "A man is not sober because he can walk and talk. Experiments show a loss of efficiency and judgment even through casual drinking. Nowhere is judgment more needed than on the highways."

Thus we have the ambiguities of repeal that now produce strong suspicions that the man who drinks and drives causes considerably more damage than the court or police records reveal.

It is a simple thing, even when drinking is clearly evident, to disguise drunken driving under the cloak of "careless" operating.

The experience of St. Louis is typical. Here a 26 per cent rise in motor accidents for the first six months of this year was more than accounted for by actual records of accidents involving drinking drivers or pedestrians.

But Mr. Frank McDevitt, director of streets, was not satisfied that these records told the whole story. Following numerous cases through the courts, he found persons charged with drunken driving were subsequently released under cover of "careless handling of motor vehicles."

Others were arrested for speeding, passing on curves, jumping red lights or failing to give signals; whereas the underlying cause was liquor. A typical case is described by Capt. Charles Goff, commander of the traffic bureau of San Francisco.

Freed After Confession

"One of my men brought in a drunken driver," he said, "who had slightly damaged another car. The officer did not actually witness the accident, but he saw the defendant before he got out of the car. The officer brought him to my office where I applied the usual tests for determining intoxication. He had trouble walking and couldn't sign his name and address on parallel lines. Throwing down the pen he admitted being drunk and signed a confession as best he could.

"The case came to trial. The witness whose car was damaged was, as usual, an inexperienced one. The attorney for defense directed his attack at the test for drunkenness, saying a police officer was not qualified to determine the degree of intoxication and if he was qualified, the nature of his calling prevented him being fair in his decision.

"The defendant, on this point, was allowed his liberty after five minutes of jury discussion."

This convinced Captain Goff, as similar cases convince other authorities throughout the country, that there is a distinct breakdown in the court system of handling drunken drivers.

Chicago's Experience Typical

Chicago is one place where there is no quibbling over the issue. Like most other large cities, a reduction of 162 in road fatalities for the year prior to repeal carried it to the verge of wresting control of the highways away from reckless drivers.

Then came repeal and the drunken operator. Chicago was flung back with an increase of 195 fatalities in the first year of repeal.

Still, safety experts tread cautiously before condemming drinking drivers for all this increase. The inadequacy of the records, laxity in the courts and apathetic enforcement in spots, makes a wabbly platform against drunken drivers. Yet the general upward trend of accidents and fatalities seems to proximate that of drunken driver arrests.

Washington reports 50 per cent more drunken drivers; Detroit, 169 per cent; Worcester, Mass., 57 per cent; Grand Rapids, Mich., 72 per cent; Portland, Ore., 45 per cent.

Oakland, Calif., arrested 118 in the first three months this year for driving after drinking, compared with 195 for the whole of last year. Out of 101 fatalities on the road so far this year in Columbia, S. C., 78 are laid to liquor.

Revocation of Licenses

Several cities, including Chicago and 10 states including most recently, Colorado and Virginia, are clapping first offenders in jail. Ordinarily the penalty is revocation of driving privileges with little effort to check if these violators are driving without licenses later on.

Some states are without this weapon against drunken drivers since they do not require driving licenses.

In Wyoming, a driver who drinks gets anywhere from 1 to 14 years in jail. Pennsylvania rules that these drivers can lose their licenses on suspicion of drinking.

Three states have inserted laws that prevent second offenders from getting their sentences suspended.

Even in Europe, there is safety organization against the threat of drinkers on the roads. Holland just passed a traffic bill giving police and courts extensive powers to keep motorcycles, bicycles and automobiles out of the hands of drinkers. Maximum jail terms were increased from one to three years.

Conflict of Authorities

These are signs of an alert uprising that politics would like to halt. The hodge-podge of laws, producing conflict between state and municipality, helps politicians, it is said, to build up a vote-getting machine of unknown proportions by "fixing" cases for those who drink on the highways.

This can last just as long as the facts about drunken driving and drunken pedestrians are kept submerged.

To the National Safety Council goes the credit for launching the first definite step to uncover the facts. The charges may be exaggerated but "whatever the percentage of accidents caused by drunken drivers," says Mr. Sidney J Williams, director of safety for the council, "we must agree that everything possible should be done to check the growing menace of liquor on the highways. This is partly a job:

"1. Of education.

"2. Of mobilizing public support for stricter enforcement and punishment.

"3. Of evolving better methods for diagnosing drivers who have consumed sufficient liquor to interfere with their handling motorcars."

Southern Mill Helped Finance Own Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

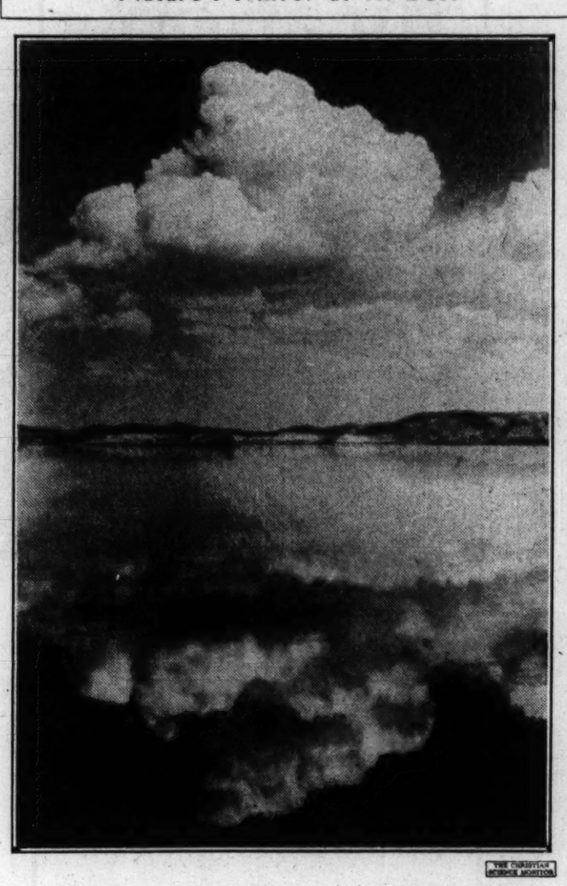
COLUMBIA, S. C.—A friend in need is a friend indeed, as striking employees of the Columbia Duck Mills demonstrated for themselves For in Mr. L. C. Smith, agent for the plant, they found a friend to help them tide over the better days.

The nature of his friendship consisted in making small loans to deserving strikers in need, to be paid back from their wages when they return to work. Mr. Smith said his action was based upon an agreement between the mill management and the union, but that it was confined strictly to the deserving. He kept no records of these disbursements, he said.

Salt Lake Shrinks

The eastern shoreline of Great Salt Lake has receded three miles and the level of the lake is 29 inches below the record low mark set in December, 1905.

Nature's Mirror at Its Best



Cloud Reflection on Mono Lake in Eastern California
One of Those Reversible Pictures for Reflection.

Clouds and water, mountains and water and trees, singly or in combination, always prove attractive, whether in a sylvan dell or in a vast sweep of rugged landscape like the above. One has to imagine the blue of the sky, the tourquoise of the lake and the chalky clouds merging into a smoky tinge at the horizon.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Sundays, Sept. 30; Oct. 14 and 28; Nov. 11 and 25, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Kansas

DODGE CITY—Sundays, Sept. 30 and Oct. 14, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KGNO, 1340kc-224m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRADEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m. WKRC, 550kc-545m: Mondays 8:30-9:00 a. m. WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.
TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m. WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.
WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.
AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.
CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.
DALLAS-FORT WORTH—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WFAA-WRAP, 800kc-375m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.
HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.
PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 550kc-545m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WOAI, 1190kc-252m.
WESLACO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.
STEVENS POINT—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Advertising of Games Banned at Sing Sing

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. Walter N. Thayer, State Commissioner of Correction, said today no football games would be advertised at Sing Sing prison this year in consequence of a new order he had issued.

"The reason is simply that I disapprove of any advertising campaign to bring a crowd to football games at Sing Sing," Dr. Thayer said.

"It just doesn't seem the thing to do." Proceeds from games played by Sing Sing inmates go to the Mutual Welfare League and are used for recreational activities, Dr. Thayer said, adding that he approved of public attendance.

Small Silk Mills Only Ones Closed In Paterson Area

Workers Refuse to Return at Cut Rates for Piece Work, Is Claim

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Looms in Paterson, N. J., center of the silk industry in the United States, are moving again today with all the plants reported to have reopened except 15 small shops whose workers are still on strike. About 150 workers employed in these 15 shops refused to go back to their jobs when the owners tried to reduce the piece work wage scale, Mr. Eli Keller, local secretary of the Federation of Silk Workers said. The strike against these manufacturers will go on until the national union officials take action in the matter, Mr. Keller said.

Mr. David L. Cole, counsel for the Silk Manufacturers Association, denied that the manufacturers were discriminating against strikers, declaring they had taken their employees back in practically all the shops under the same conditions that prevailed before the strike.

"When the new textile relations board completes its work and makes its report, the Paterson manufacturers can be depended upon to accept the board's ruling on all questions of wages, hours and related matters," the association said in a statement.

Meanwhile 1000 strikers in the dyeing and printing industry agreed to return to work today, after being idle for one month. The workers are employed in Paterson, East Paterson and in Williamsport, Penna., at plants of the National Dyeing & Printing Company. Their strike was conducted independently of the national textile walkout and was called to protest against wage cuts and alleged discrimination against union workers. The Williamsport strikers settled for a wage schedule of 52 cents an hour and reinstatement of all union men without discrimination.

Johnson Broke Pact, Labor Head Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, and not textile strikers, failed to keep the agreement made when the threatened strike was called off in June, Mr. Roy R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, charged in an address at a luncheon of the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce here.

"When we agreed to call off the threatened strike, General Johnson agreed to make a survey to see if a 30-hour week is necessary to put all textile workers back to work. This he refused, rather failed, to do," Mr. Lawrence declared.

"He further agreed to make a survey of the stretch-out system, whereby workers were taxed beyond ordinary endurance. The time limit for this survey passed, and he failed to make any investigation," he added. The speaker declared the 30-hour week for the textile workers is not enough because men cannot work eight hours a day, but because the shorter week is necessary to put idle textile workers in profitable employment.

Ayrshire's Yield Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—What is regarded as an unsurpassed record for New South Wales is the yield of "Victoria," an Ayrshire cow owned by Korff Bros. Calving in September, 1933, at the age of 21 years 11 months, she is reported to have yielded 13,312½ pounds of milk, equal to 542.06 pounds of butter-fat, in 273 days. When she calved in November, 1929, she is said to have produced 15,595½ pounds milk, and 573.35 pounds of butter-fat in nine months.

Mill Owners Flout Union Charges Of Discrimination

Textile Machinery, Damaged by Idleness, Held Delay to Activity

Charges of discrimination against union help in the rehiring of strikers in New England's textile mills today were flouted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers which pointed out that most of the re-opened mills were operating with all their original help, temporary jobs being given in some cases to keep men at work until damaged machinery could be put back in shape.

This statement focused attention on property damage caused by the strike as the cog that hinders most of the un-opened mills from calling their employees back to work.

In only a few remaining cases, such as exists in Chicopee, says Mr. Russell T. Fisher, chairman of the Cotton Association, are labor troubles holding up mill operations. And even in Chicopee the way was opened yesterday for the return to work when the Chicopee Manufacturing Company agreed to recognize the business agent of the newly formed workers' union. There is hope of a settlement in a conference today, at which workers will seek shorter hours, more pay and the abolition of the stretchout system.

No accurate figures can be obtained as yet on the damages caused by the strike, not as result of violence but the consequences of idle machinery and unprotected materials lying in the mills. Textile machinery has delicate parts requiring that such machinery be stripped and the parts properly cared for during extended periods of idleness. Striking operators were charged with this protection. New parts must now be obtained to get many of these machines back into operation, it was stated.

Within another week manufacturers forecast a return to 100 per cent operation in practically the whole New England textile industry.

Reports from Pawtucket show an approach to normalcy with 17,000 out of a possible 20,000 workers on the job. The weekly pay roll available to workers starting Wednesday of next week is estimated at $250,000.

In Maine, large companies in Biddeford, Lewiston and Augusta took back all their employees. In Connecticut, peace flutters over the mills, but workers wear expressions of bewilderment and uncertainty. In a few Connecticut communities workers have definitely voted to carry on with strike activities. "Waiting for word from their superiors" is on the lips of many strikers.

Easthampton, Mass., seems to be the only remaining place experiencing a conflict approaching the boiling point. The Hampton Mills refuse to rehire any strikers on the grounds that "no additional help is needed." National guardsmen are kept at their stations here.

Renewal of Strike Urged by Workers In Southern Mills

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mr. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the textile strike committee, said today sentiment for renewal of the strike was strong in southern mill centers because of allegedly widespread discrimination against strikers in reëmployment of the workers.

Mr. Gorman said he was urging union members to be patient until the new Textile Labor Relations Board was appointed and been given time to act.

"We know now with certainty," Mr. Gorman said, "that a number of employers, particularly in the cotton industry, are using methods of reprisal against members of the union. In the South the most vicious type of discrimination is prevalent.

"Yellow dog contracts, company unions, and absolute refusal to employ workers unless they repudiate the union and throw themselves on the mercy of the mill owners, are being used.

"The condition is one of rankest discrimination against union members and manifestly an effort to punish them not only for striking against the conditions that had prevailed in these southern mills, but to punish them for union membership by denying them reëmployment as well.

"We have some cases of discrimination in the North in the woolen and worsted and silk industries but we hope to clear up these cases within the next few days."

Among points where local unions have complained of discrimination are Passaic, N. J.; Concord, N. C.; Waterville, Maine; High Point, N. C.; Worcester, Mass.; Huntsville and Gadsden, Ala.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Middletown, N. Y.; Easthampton, Mass.; Florence, Ala.; High Schoals, N. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Penna., and Asheville, N. C.

Many Mills Closed In South Despite Textile Strike End

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25 (AP)—textile mills in the South—182 in the Carolinas alone—remained closed today despite the end of the general textile strike.

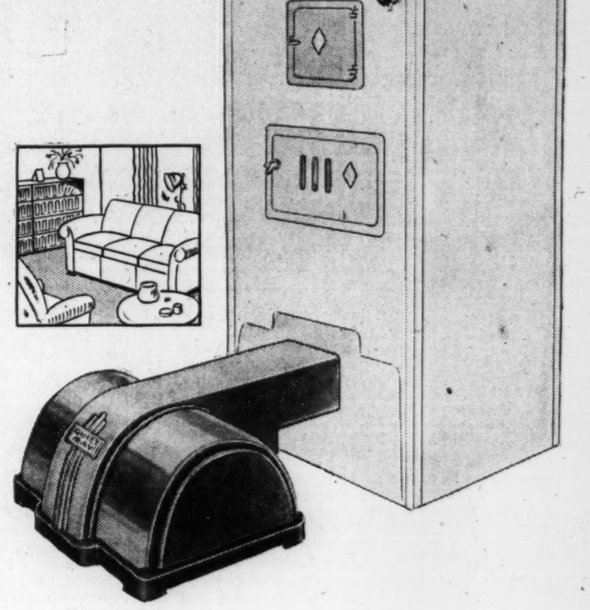
Hundreds of other plants resumed activities—526 are operating in the Carolinas—and national guard troops continued demobilization in Georgia, North Carolina and Mississippi. In South Carolina they still held their guard at the mills.

Soldiers' bayonets prevented about 400 former strikers from going back to the Pacific Mills plant at Lyman, S. C., yesterday and the workers were told there was no room for them. Textile workers in Augusta and Macon, Ga., who were turned away from mills in those two cities held protest meetings last night and heard their union leaders counsel patience. Mill officials in Macon said strikers were not allowed to come back to their work because of half-time shifts and many canceled orders.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Go Ahead—and Modernize Your Home, Says Uncle Sam!

The Better Housing Program of the Federal Housing Administration has cleared the path for making good homes better. Begin with the installation of a modern Quiet May oil heating system and be prepared for a winter of comfort!



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The Quiet May is not simply an oil burner, but a complete, modern, efficient heating system that gives quick heat throughout the house and cuts fuel costs to a new low. Now is an ideal time to have your installation made . . . and be prepared for a winter free from heating troubles. While the Quiet May was designed primarily for the needs of the average residence, there are installations in many prominent buildings . . . the Vatican at Rome; the ancestral Roosevelt estate, Hyde Park, N. Y.; the palace of His Imperial Highness, the Emperor of Japan—and others.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:

THE GEROTOR PUMP, the heart of this oil burner, has been put in operation tests through one billion revolutions with no detectable wear. There are no gaskets, no washers, no packing—no danger of leak troubles!

THE JEWELED ATOMIZER—Blue sapphires, used in the bearings of finest precision instruments, are used in the Quiet May atomizer to form a channel through which oil passes. No metal has the wear-resisting qualities of a sapphire.

QUIET MAY THERMALATOR—Increases the capacity of your boiler and supplies heat quicker. It is really a small boiler that starts heat up through your house while the big boiler gets up steam, thus affording savings up to 30% on fuel.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Purposeful Reading

As Winter Turns Us To Self-Education

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"READING WITH A PURPOSE," the running title of a series of little pamphlets formerly published by the ALA, provided a phrase that has always stayed by me. With winter and cozy hearthfires around the corner, there comes the perennial anticipation of real feasts of good books.

Have you ever given yourself a reading course that lasts through the cold o' the year? It is as much fun (as cheap!) and as worth while an educational form of recreation as you can conjure up.

There was that winter I read the whole of Turgenev through. I am still receiving dividends from the enriched understanding of the Russian people begun that way. Of course the reading did not end with Turgenev. That is as it should be. A host of great Russian writers marched by, with histories, biographies, visits to theaters and art shows interspersed like the bands in a long parade. A friend of mine was that year reading Trollope by the yard, and mentally living in English rural scenes and growing more interesting every minute. I know of a mathematics shark who had never had time in college to study the fine arts and who enriched his whole life through a self-imposed winter reading course in music. History, economics, mental travel in China or Mexico—these are fields that declare high fireside dividends.

When and Where

For this kind of reading it is fine to have a regular time, if possible. A sense of order in one's reading can penetrate to the "when." Personally, I read in bed—sometimes alas, often, too late. It is astounding the amount of reading that can be done, with only 20 minutes to half an hour a night if it is regular. If one genuinely enjoys reading, one will find margins of time elsewhere. It is an actual fact that through countless conscious and unconscious choices, we find time for the thing we most want to do.

If we have not acquired reading habits we are likely to think there is "no time." Reading habits can be formed; and gradually, as we enjoy books increasingly, more time will appear. This is cheering.

It is important, too, to have an inviting place in which to read. I have been in non-reading homes where nary a piece of furniture suggested a book-fest. Also, so much physical activity went on at all times, that one who loved to sit with a great thinker, had almost to force into harmonious relationship a chair, a lamp, a book, and an atmosphere of quiet thought. One step toward reading with a purpose, then, is to provide in one's home plenty of places that invite reading,—comfortable, convenient, with the books readily available. Another step is to decide on and try to keep a regular time, even a few minutes, with the hope of increasing its length or adding other minutes as interest gains.

Begin Easily

If you have never given yourself a course before, you will want to begin easily. A young business man wrote in the other day asking for help in choosing some world histories that showed a less materialistic background than one he mentioned by name. The books that came to my thought were all in the realm of children's reading, fine ones, written for older young persons, colorful, accurate, readable, well illustrated. Since then I have made fresh excursions into the children's room of my local library, mindful of winters of history and biography from school libraries that I have thoroughly enjoyed and profited by. Boys and girls these days are well provided with good nonfiction material. Your local library, if you live in a town or city, will probably be a good place in which to start your winter's plans—and the children's room in it may give you the best send-off.

Also, if you are in or near a town or city, your book store may have published lists along the line of your chosen subject. Publishers will send you lists of their own books, if you ask them. Some newspapers maintain a Readers' Advisor column in connection with their book page. There are a few such programs on the radio, and those who sponsor them invite questions. Teachers in your local high school may be willing to advise you along their own lines. My own university in its alumnæ bulletin offers a column called "The Professors Recommend—," which reminds me that if you went to college, you can doubtless get from your alumni office a suggestive book list along your chosen line. If you live in a state that has a state university, you will find this service readily given and may be able to secure some of the books from the university, to boot, or at least to find out where you can borrow them.

Choosing Your Special Interest

Perhaps you do not know what subject might be a good "starter," and, after browsing around you feel more bewildered than ever. People have anticipated your needs, here, also. If you feel you are at the college level (whether you went to college or not), "Roads to Knowledge," edited by William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College (published by W. W. Norton & Co., New York), may give you just what you want. Each chapter is on a different subject—Fine Arts, the Classics, Economics, Music, Literature, Modern Languages, Sociology, etc. Each one is written by an expert in his field, giving background material and putting the reader in touch with the means of doing live reading, both in books and special magazines. The bibliographies are fine. In the case of Music there is also a suggestive list of compositions with which to become familiar through playing, if possible, and hearing on the phonograph.

A book that may appeal more to another sort of person is "The Book of Culture," by Ethel Peyser (Esser-Frederick, Inc., New York). It takes the more inexperienced reader by the hand, leading him through literature, drama, art, history, natural science and other subjects, giving a good deal of general background and some suggested readings. It may help you to discover in what field you would like to browse further. On the other hand, one entire winter might be spent in exploratory reading of a more sketchy sort in first one and then another of the fields so blithely covered here.

Of course in any special subject, such as drama or the novel, there are books (sometimes interesting textbooks) that give reading lists. For a critical study of various forms of literature, "Designed for Living," an anthology drawn from the Saturday Review of Literature 1924-1934 (Macmillan Company, New York), is full of suggestions and help.

Orderly reading is a good investment in time and thinking. Whether done while watching the kettle, while commuting to town, while freshening up one's thought for an attack on freshman math papers, while enjoying home-fires of an evening or a last half hour in bed before "lights out"—reading with a purpose is genuine fun, and this is the ideal time of year to be planning it.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Left — FERA Library Worker Distributes Books in Amite County, Miss. Right, Above—Book Lending in Pike County. Below—A Reading Center in Deasonville.

Books for Rural Mississippi

Gas Stations and Corner Groceries as Libraries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

FREE circulating books and magazines are coming for the first time to rural Mississippi, thanks to federal relief and local resourcefulness. With money scarce as ever in the counties, the statewide library system is bringing books to farmers who often lacked access even to a newspaper—a service made possible by able library leadership, several hundred women from the FERA rolls, and the coöperation of the people themselves.

This report was given out here at the headquarters of the American Library Association when Miss Elizabeth Robinson, secretary of the Library Commission, visited Chicago recently.

"What is being done in Mississippi is likely to be one of the most significant library projects that has taken place," said Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association. "It provides at once library service for the whole state on a geographical basis." In the past, Mr. Milam explained, states have begun their library service by building up individual city libraries, often leaving rural areas without service. Here the framework takes in the whole state at the start, giving a small amount of service to every part of its territory until better service is available.

Coöperation Finds a Way

Federal relief workers made possible this state-wide set-up, but free gifts of literature, labor and gasoline by the people themselves are what has put this project on its feet, Miss Robinson showed in her report.

The Mississippi Library Commission had a small collection of books —4500 volumes—and no funds at all when the work was started as an FERA woman's employment project. The addition of a staff of 83 full-time and several hundred part-time workers gave Miss Robinson her first opportunity to set up statewide service. Last January the Legislature made a small appropriation for the work at headquarters, but this was not sufficient to pay for much-needed new book collections or traveling expenses of county workers.

The library staff just made the best of it, however, and the service has been carried on with a great amount of voluntary effort, both on the part of FERA workers and other citizens. FERA women in 85 counties, receiving no travel allowance, manage to get themselves and their books free transportation in one way or another and so take reading matter out into the farming sections of this largely rural state, Miss Robinson said. They have also done excellent work by going out to solicit gifts of books and magazines for their little libraries.

Bartering for Books

Not books, but eggs, molasses, canned fruit and a hen, were rounded up for the benefit of the library by one young worker, according to Miss Robinson. How could she get book contributions from families that could not afford a bit of reading matter in their homes? It looked impossible until the farmers themselves offered to give their produce so that it might be sold to buy books. The young library worker took the gifts gladly, turned them into cash, and was able to add some volumes to her slim collection.

Library buildings? They have been a secondary matter in the Mississippi library project. A bookcase or just a few shelves set up in a filling station, a garage, a corner grocery or perhaps in the home of the superintendent of schools or the minister, is at present serving as library headquarters in many counties. For the books don't stay long in one place; most of the time they are being read by someone.

In some counties, however, community houses offer very favorable locations for library collections. In one county a log library was built by community effort, one person giving the logs, another the hauling of them, a third the setting up of the logs, a club presenting the floor, and another organization the lights, Miss Robinson said.

The amount of coöperation is hard to measure. Welfare agencies help library workers get about the State. A bus driver brings in old newspapers and magazines. A group of women bakes cakes and sells them in order to help pay for books. A recreation group gives a play as a library benefit.

The results so far have been most encouraging, Miss Robinson says. The desire of the people for books has been made evident. What is needed now is to find a way to acquire more books to meet the demand which already exists.

The Verse-Speaking Choir

Its Organization and Training in Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE verse-speaking choir is not, strictly speaking, something "new under the sun." It is, perhaps, in the nature of a revival of chanting. Hints of it come from England where John Masefield is said to be experimenting.

Besides the artistic phase of the verse-speaking choir which has, of course, a twofold effect—self-expression for the performer and pleasure to the listener—it has the definite, practical result of increasing speech effectiveness.

The experiment in Grand Rapids culminating in a verse-speaking choir of fifth- and sixth-grade pupils, which seems to have aroused considerable interest, began purely as a spontaneous outgrowth of reading poetry aloud in unison.

It was one of Vachel Lindsay's poems, "I Saw a Proud, Mysterious Cat." The class members soon found that they were not keeping together and they could hear their own inharmony, for they were all reading in different pitches. They tried it again, reading to the rhythmic tap of the teacher's hand. This time they successfully kept together, but one little girl's comment: "Some are saying it high and some low. We ought to first say it one way, then the other," brought forth the decision to divide the class into high and low groups according to their natural speaking voices.

Testing Their Voices

Immediately everyone wanted to test his voice to see in which group he should work. A child with a very unusual, lovely, low pitched voice was asked to read the first line of the poem. Then a child with a naturally high pitched tone was asked to read the same line. Thus these two voices were used as a basis for testing the rest of the children. They judged one another and every child was given an opportunity to read the same line. The question might arise—didn't the poem used become terribly monotonous? No, because each child was very anxious to find out into which group his voice would fall. Also it was a new experience for these little people to discover the knowledge of and possibilities in having a variation of tone qualities. The poem at this point was merely their medium.

The class found that some children's voices fell in the high group, others in the low, but a very large majority seemed to be pitched between high and low. It was decided to let this group remain, calling it the medium group, and work with the three tone levels.

The class members always stood while carrying on this experiment because they found that by so doing better breathing, so necessary for a good speaking voice, was more easily acquired. They also were forming habits of poise and self-control while expressing themselves orally.

Again the poem was taken up. It was suggested that one group would read one line, then another group read the second line, and so on. This was tried, the teacher tapping in rhythmic beat. The high pitched tones opened with

I saw a proud mysterious cat.

The lows followed,

I saw a proud mysterious cat.

The mediums came in on the third line,

Too proud to catch a mouse or rat.

Again the highs came in, repeating in unison, "Meouw," followed by lows chanting the second "Meouw," and all the groups joined in blending all voices to the medium tone for the last "Meouw."

The class loved it! They went right on with the next four stanzas, alternating in pitch just as they had done with the first verse, but with much more assurance and enthusiasm.

They then talked their results over, discussing some of the problems which faced them. These fell principally into two divisions: First, the problem of blending the voices and getting a good clear carrying tone; second, of working out a speaking choir of 50 voices and acquiring accurate, clear, unified enunciation. They always kept in mind that the thought and feeling of the poem must be maintained while getting the desired results.

This article will deal only with the first problem of blending the voices in their respective groups.

The first step toward solving this problem was to balance the numbers in the groups. There were only about five high tones, compared with 40 medium and nine low tones. The first time the three groups read the poem in unison there was no sense of balance whatever, for the medium voices were much too heavy and loud proportionately. A suggestion was made that perhaps one of the class members could raise her voice just a little, then she would be able to read with the high group. Another child was willing to try it and was successful. There were also children who were willing to work with the low group. Thus it was that several whose voices originally fell in the overcrowded medium group decided to change to the high or the low.

A discussion followed as to what voice placement meant, and the desirability of each member of the class becoming voice conscious. Through conscious thought a child can raise or lower his tone with very little effort. With drill helpful habits are formed whereby the child does acquire a wide variation of tone qualities which is most desirable if he wishes to be effective and interesting in his daily oral communications. When the children were made to see that as in a singing chorus, no voice should predominate, but all blend, the same effects could be achieved in a verse-speaking choir. Drill in tone work was given, using the simple scales from their music work, and this enabled the members of the class to develop a variation of tones. Before each rehearsal the class sang scales, sometimes to syllables "to loo" and ofttimes merely humming. It was found that these scales were beneficial in clearing up their voices, setting their pitch, and establishing light tones.

Clarity of Tone

The goal before the class now was to blend their voices in each group so that each group spoke as one clear tone. For example, as the low group worked they repeated one line of the poem over and over again—each member of the group at the same time listening to his neighbor's voice. The group gradually did become voice conscious. The leading voices were submerged into the group tone. This group worked to keep their tone low, clear, but not heavy. The director helped the choir at first to set the pitch and rhythm—so that as each group picked up its cue the choir did not feel for the pitch, but rather, every voice started off in one pitch in perfect rhythm.

When the medium group worked for unity and harmony of tone, they found that they were apt to be monotonous. They had to be more enthusiastic and active in their tone quality if they wanted to be effective. They found that they had to think about the meaning of the words and register that thought in their tones.

The high group's problem seemed to be in putting more force and effort into their tone. This group worked harder for deep breathing, which gives a carrying tone that isn't forced.

The class saw that as a whole they must coöperate in blending their tone. To blend voices, they must acquire a listening ear and a willingness to work on voice placement. In order to have clear tones they must breathe from the abdomen and not just from the throat and chest. Deep breathing is necessary to make the voice big, vibrant, space filling, yet free and easy.

Special Drills to Overcome Defects

The members of the class who were laboring with the problem of speech defects were asked to join another choir which would take up special drills. The children who had not yet worked out of the monotone class were greatly aided by these drills, and they, too, worked in a second choir rather than the first. As these children improve and correct their difficulties they are advanced to the first choir.

The children who had the best singing voices and good musical ears often were asked to listen carefully while the others were chanting. They would notify anyone who should raise or lower his tone in order to blend with the rest of the voices in his particular group.

At the end of twelve school days this choir through persistent drills and rather intensive rehearsals did gain in some measure sweet, full, clear tones, the whole group speaking as one voice. They had achieved some colorful, dramatic effects through contrasts of voice pitch.

The activity seemed to heighten their appreciation, love, and enthusiasm for poetry of various types.

The definite speech training came incidentally, using the verse-speaking choir as the medium. Besides enjoying the experience the children were building up in the early grades a foundation of simple principles which carried over in their daily oral communications.

DOROTHY E. SONKE.

[A second article by Miss Sonke, dealing chiefly with enunciation, will be published soon.]

Irish for Irish Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

THAT there is reason to hope the Irish language will be used increasingly as the mtdium of instruction in the schools of Ireland is the opinion of Mr. Derrig, Minister for Education in the Irish Free State. He has visited a good many schools and been surprised to find what can be done in teaching children through the medium of Irish, where there is a native Irish-speaking teacher or a skillful teacher with even a moderate knowledge of the language.

Coöperation between inspectors and teachers can achieve a place for the Irish language, he feels sure. He would like them to come together to see whether Irish should be taught in the infant schools from the first day the child attends.

He has urged that while maintaining an active progressive policy in the Gaeltacht, encouraging people to maintain Irish as the sole medium of intercourse, they should intensify the policy of Irish in the schools and also endeavor to use it in all Government departments.

The teaching of Irish is already being carried on in vocational schools. Provision is being made for the teaching of domestic economy through the medium of Irish. Irish music, however, is backward in the schools, but Mr. Derring believes this situation could be remedied if they had an organization willing to take upon itself the work of arranging the old Irish melodies in forms suitable for the schools.

B. B. C. Radio Courses for Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THREE innovations are announced in the B. B. C. annual program of broadcasts to schools. "Districts of England," a series on rural environment, is an experiment in a type of broadcasting already familiar in other countries. A group of talks will be devoted to each district, so that children in one locality may learn something of the life and surroundings of children in another.

A course on regional geography, called "Peoples of the World," is also new. This is a two-year course, planned by Dr. J. F. Unstead and Mr. G. J. Cons. It aims to provide a background for world citizenship. Experts will describe at first hand the manner of life of selected people, and will relate it to their environment. They will describe, too, the effects of recent changes in these countries.

The third new course, "Music and Movement," is intended to help teachers with rhythm work for very young children. It is to be given by Miss Ann Driver, who has been working out the course in a London school.

A junior and senior music course will be given by Mr. Ernest Read and Dr. Thomas Armstrong. In history Prof. Eileen Power starts a two-year course on "World History," and Miss Rhoda Power will continue her British History. "Tracing History Backwards," the third course, will deal in the coming year with "Government—Now and Then," given by Mr. K. C. Boswell and Commander King-Hall. Travel talks will be broadcast by people with first-hand experience in many different parts of the world. The natural history talks will be suitable for children from nine to 11 years of age. Gardening provides a new subject for the rural science course. Dr. B. A. Keen, assistant director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and Mr. C. H. Middleton, horticultural instructor to the Surrey County Council, will explain the why and wherefore of gardening and will suggest experimental work, both outdoor and indoor. Courses in biology, English literature, and modern languages will also be given.

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The Real Owners

PROPRIETORSHIP is too often an illusory dream, a vanity. I thought, when I left the lawyer's office after a signing of deeds, that I was now the owner of my thatched cottage in Essex, with its acre of plateau ground, its fruit trees, its pond and spring, the source of the River Blackwater. I thought those fifteenth century beams, as tight and well stressed as the woodwork of Columbus's ship, were my own property. I thought I owned the blonde and dusty thatch, the cream-and-butter colored walls.

But listen about my mistake.

Gradually the family established itself in the rooms. Each adult member (two in all) acquired a permanent stoop to avoid crashes on the joists. The brick floors took that luster of lived-in-ness. The fireplaces opened their eyes and revealed the soul of the home. And we called ourselves cottage-holders.

Throughout the winter we carried on innocently, buoyed up to back-breaking labors by this illusion. Then the spring came. A tide of green began to rise round the ancient walls. Nettle, sorrel, dock, meadow-sweet, cow-parsley, all came foaming in, breaking with curdled spray and perfume right up to the windows.

We endeavored, trustful and rural Canutes, to push the tide back, but we were only half-successful; for while called by bread-and-butter duties to go to town for a few days at a time, we always returned to find our labors defeated, and fresh meadow billows beating at the walls.

* * *

IT WAS NOT THIS persistent invasion, however, which reached our consciousness. We treated that as a matter of course, and worked without misgiving or fear, with glove, shears, sickle and hoe, not once thinking it might be necessary to assert our claim to this cottage which the lawyers had assured us was now our own, with absolute title and no tithes to pay.

It was not until the starlings came that we began to look at each other with questioning eyes. One May morning, we woke at daybreak to a sound of sawing and screwing. I poked a tousled head out of the window, wondering who the early carpenters might be. But there was nobody in the garden. Dew lay over the grass; and the horizontal sunbeams caught the underside of apple blossom and lit on the bellies of the fat birds. A thin spear of smoke stood over our neighbors' cottages, a quarter-mile round the bend of the lane. But nothing more.

I listened, and there again the sawing and screwing recurred with still rustier violence. Hurrying downstairs, I drew the bolt, pulled the leather thong of the latch (a Red Riding Hood latch) and waded into the dew. Turning, I looked up to the thatch, and saw on the roof top a row of solemn black parsons, odd-bottle looking fellows, in hoarse controversy, dipping and bowing as they argued in their spiral and tooth-edged voices.

They were discussing the question of ownership.

* * *

WE DECIDED THAT for the time being our best policy was to rely on our legal rights, and to pretend to ignore the presumptuous intruders. And for a week or so the policy remained a possible one. We gave our whole attention (with only an occasional anxious glance thatchwards) to the quieter menace of the green. The battle with stalk and frond and wire-root was quite enough to contend with.

But then the swallows and the martins arrived. They, too, held a jamboree on the roof-top, discussing their African voyage and the prospect of accommodation. And very speedily they decided upon summer quarters. The starlings had already appropriated the body of the thatch, digging themselves in with such valor and confidence that a perpetual rain of broken straws littered the surroundings of the house, and came riding in on the crest of the flower waves. We weeded, we swept, we banged trays and clapped hands, we threatened to buy a gun. But the tunneling continued in the roof, waking us each dawn with deep rustling reverberations, that gradually grew more ominous.

The swallow and the martins, too, were impressed by the clerical-looking starlings, and left their territory alone, contenting themselves with the eaves and the chimneys. Within a week we had to abandon fires in the three open hearths. For in each huge chimney, open to the sky, we heard momentary thunder as the beating of wings was caught and magnified in the funicular gloom of those sooty trumpets. The sound was even more ominous than the tunneling of the starlings in the thatch. Each time it came suddenly, as a single pulse, with a deep roaring and booming, like the overtones from Flanders which we used to hear twenty years ago from the shores of Kent; an earthquake sound that shook our hearts and turned our bones to water.

So on these late-May nights, too often uncomfortably chilly, we had to sit before a fireless hearth, watching the gradual accumulation of litter and droppings which would have to be cleared up next morning; fruitlessly, but nevertheless as a symbolical act to show our timid claim to ownership.

And finally the sparrows, like a working population, suddenly rose and took possession. They laid claws on the government, and came to terms, with a cold proletarian determination, with the starlings, establishing small holdings in the already porous thatch, honeycombing it with their community dwellings and blocks of flats.

They thought no other treaty necessary. We were ignored. From sunrise to sunset, while we looked on helplessly, the fierce activity of these real proprietors went on, opening and closing with a ritual of song and chatter, screwing and sawing, fluttering, preening and beak-snapping.

Hour by hour, day by day, the straw fluttered down, filling the water-butts and the runnels, blowing about the garden. It settled in the fruit trees, so that they looked like distraught Ophelias, clad in their bridal dresses, with straw in their hair.

Fireless, straw-clogged, wing-deafened, we acknowledged our defeat. Now the summer is nearing an end, we sit with our title deeds in our pockets, exhausted custodians, dumb caretakers of a property that will never be ours.

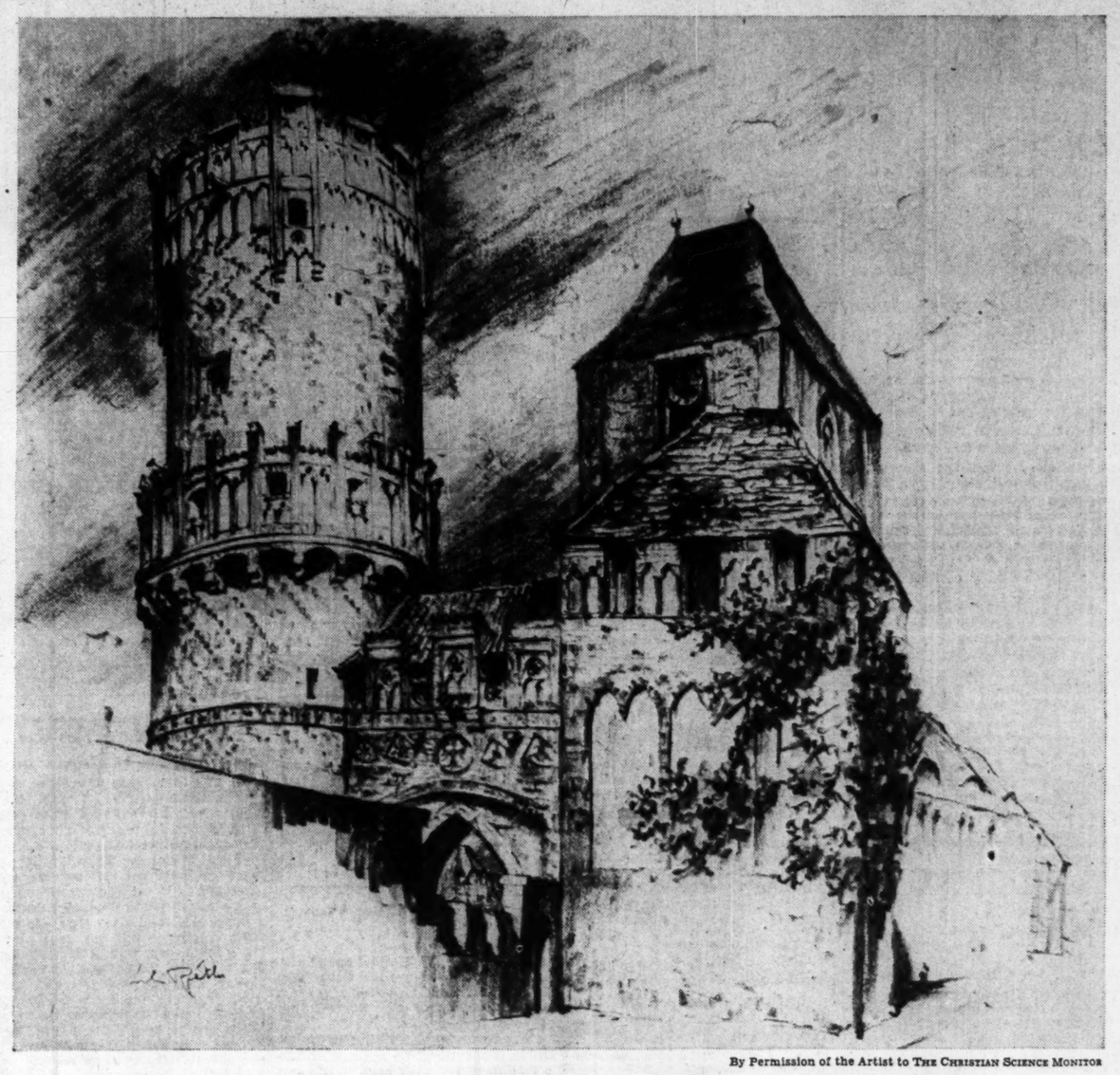
RICHARD CHURCH.

Autumn Day

SUMMER has gone; they've piled the empty sheaves
High on the stack, all snug and dry. And now,
Turning his lively furrow, comes the plow.
The swallows' little houses in the eaves
Are empty too; and the bright, fallen leaves
Drift on the ground or scatter to and fro.

The wind comes keen and promises to blow
Fine from the North—so Charlie Cox believes.
Then have no sorrow for a season ended:
Let Summer be, if she has fled away.
Autumn is here, clear-eyed and unexpended:
Come, test the promise of an Autumn day!
And wakeful find a harbinger of good
In this the season's alternated mood!

J. A. R. STEVENSON.



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Neustadter Tor, at Tangermünde, in the Province of Brandenburg: A Drawing by Lili Réthi

TANGERMÜNDE, in the Province of Brandenburg, has a long and interesting history, traces of which remain in the ancient castle and the city walls and towers. Today the principal occupations of the citizens are sugar-refining, jam and preserve making, but the Tangermünder of former days played an important part in the development of Brandenburg. Their descendants are proud of their history, proud of the fearlessness with which their ancestors resisted taxation, although it cost them dearly.

Tangermünde might have become the capital of Germany had its citizens in the fifteenth century acted otherwise than they did. The city was built more than a thousand years ago by Heinrich I, "the city builder." About five centuries later, in 1480, Albrecht "Achilles," Elector of Brandenburg, introduced taxes which Tangermünde and two near-by cities stoutly refused to pay. Eight years later the Tangermünder again objected to similar taxes, but the new Elector, instead of marching against them, removed his Court from Tangermünde to Berlin-Coelln, than a small rising village. In time this village became the capital of Brandenburg, then of Prussia, and ultimately of the Germany united in 1871.

Spy-Glasses

A MAN was leaning out of the top story window of a house in Hampstead, peering through field-glasses at the distant view. He was probably gazing at the Crystal Palace, which gleams like a battery of heliographs on a sunny day. At this moment, I realized, eyes were undoubtedly peering in all directions. While many suburbanites were raking the Surrey hills from the northwest, many inhabitants of Surrey were probably getting the range of the heights of Hampstead. Up on Parliament Hill, a little bearded man was pocketing threepence for each peep at the flag on Chatham Town Hall, for a glimpse of the exact time on the face of Big Ben, or for a sight of the cross that crowns St. Paul's. The telescope man on "the Spaniards," opposite Jack Straw's Castle, was picking up church towers in the direction of Leyton, while doubtless the man who sits patiently at the base of the Boadicea group, in the shadow of the Houses of Parliament, had his telescope focussed, too.

I can hardly decide which were the most pleasurable hours I have spent with spy-glasses, but perhaps I should choose the telescope on the promenade at Great Yarmouth. This wayward instrument was worked by putting a penny in the slot, but on this particular day the blackout disc refused to function. The telescope, in consequence, was surrounded by a group of children enjoying the fun, but quite willing that I, too, should have a free peep. Probably most of them lived close to the sea front and could look until they were tired of looking; and then, grown hungry with staring, could run home and return once more to the promenade to stare.

I looked and looked, and returned again to look. Away out at sea the mast of two wrecked ships stuck out from Scroby Sands and, since it was low tide, the long bank of yellow sand could be seen some feet above the surface of the water. A party of trippers had gone out in a motorboat, and now I could see them landing and running about with a football on this unusual pleasure ground. Furthermore, I could sight the "Cockle" and "St. Nicholas" lightships, and the traffic in the Yarmouth Road; I could read the names of passing ships, and could even distinguish the black forms of porpoises plunging rhythmically through the gray scintillating waves. So much for the telescope at Yarmouth which had gone wrong.

By the River Yangtse

ALL her life Lan Ying had lived by the river with her father and her mother and her three younger brothers. The good river, they called it, because the river helped them in many ways, although its name was Yangtse, or Son of the Sea. In the spring the river brought swelling tides down from the snow melting on a hundred mountains, where was its source. Many an hour had Lan Ying wondered about that source as she sat watching the fish-net for her father. The river ran so wide and deep and yellow here at her feet, below the great net spread out on bamboo poles, that it seemed impossible to believe that it was ever a small stream somewhere, tumbling down some rocky cliff, or running small and sluggish through some sandy desert. The only way she could realize it was to think of her baby brother, newly born three years ago, how small he was and how different from a man, and yet he, too, would grow out of that smallness, even as the river did, until it was so great it could be called truly a Son of the Sea. . . .

Sometimes the days were very long sitting here alone. She came just after her breakfast and sat until noon, when she could go home again. But she liked it better than the other things the children must do on the river farms. She liked it better than herding the buffalo and sitting astride its hard and hairy back all day, as her second brother did. She liked it better than herding the ducks in the little inlets from the river, as her eldest brother did. Yes, she liked it because there was something very companionable about the moving river, about the boats that passed by her there, and the coveys of wild-duck that floated down sometimes, great flocks of them, carried askew by the currents, and bobbing up and down on the water.—From "The First Wife and Other Stories," by PEARL S. BUCK, (London: Methuen. New York: Day.)

Wie wir vergeben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Worte im Gebet des Herrn: „Vergib uns unsere Schuld, wie wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern", weisen darauf hin, daß wir nur in dem Maße Vergebung erlangen, wie wir anderen vergeben. Daher müssen wir verstehen, was wahre Vergebung bedeutet. Das Wort „geben" bedarf kaum einer weiteren Auslegung; aber die Vorsilbe „ver" verdient Beachtung. Um unserem Bruder zu vergeben, müssen wir ihn selbstlos betrachten, damit wir seine geistigen Interessen als die unseren ansehen, ihnen den Vorrang geben.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt uns Mary Baker Eddy die geistige Auslegung dieser Stelle (S. 17): „Liebe spiegelt sich in Liebe wider". Wenn wir die Liebe widerspiegeln, ist es leicht, liebevoll zu sein, und da unser Bruder die Widerspiegelung des „Einen" ist, „der ganz lieblich ist", haben wir das Verlangen, ihn recht zu sehen. Liebe ist es, die Schulden und Verschuldung tilgt. Paulus sagt: „Seid niemand nichts schuldig, denn daß ihr euch untereinander liebet".

Zu oft wird Vergebung für etwas schwer zu Erlangendes und, wenn es erlangt ist, für etwas besonders Lobenswertes gehalten. Aber für den Menschen als Kind Gottes ist Vergeben das Natürliche; denn Gott ist die Liebe, und die Liebe muß in liebevoller Freundlichkeit widergespiegelt werden. Wer die Liebe widerspiegelt und erkennt, daß alle Kinder Gottes Liebe widerspiegeln, kann die Nichtsheit dessen sehen, was lieblos und unfreundlich scheint, und verstehen, daß es in der Wahrheit keine Wirklichkeit hat. Daher gibt es in Wirklichkeit nichts zu vergeben. Somit finden wir, daß uns die Eigenschaft Versöhnlichkeit wie alle gottähnlichen Eigenschaften angeboren ist. Aber wir müssen sie selbstverständlich pflegen und anwenden, wenn wir dies beweisen wollen.

Nur das sterbliche Gemüt sagt, daß eine Notwendigkeit für Vergebung vorliege, und daß es schwer sei, zu vergeben. Pope sagt: „Irren ist menschlich, vergeben göttlich". Wenn wir täglich bestrebt sind, uns unsere Einheit mit Gott, unser Einssein in der Liebe zu vergegenwärtigen, wenn wir unser falsches Denken und die daraus hervorgehende falsche Lebensweise aufgeben, finden wir, daß nichts zu vergeben übrig bleibt. Die notwendige Folge wahren Vergebens ist Vergessen in dem Sinne, daß man den Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des irrigen Zustandes aus dem Bewußtsein auslöscht. Ohne solches Vergessen ist wahres Vergeben unmöglich. Solange man denkt, daß ein einem zugefügtes Unrecht wahr sei, macht man eine Wirklichkeit daraus. In ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1902 (S. 19) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Der Christliche Wissenschafter hegt keinen Groll; er weiß, daß dies ihm mehr schaden würde als alle Bosheit seiner Feinde. Brüder, vergebet, wie Jesus vergab".

Durch Gleichnis, Lehre und Anwendung gab uns Christus Jesus ein Beispiel wahren Vergebens. Als Petrus ihn fragte: „Herr, wie oft muß ich denn meinem Bruder, der an mir sündigt, vergeben? Ist's genug siebenmal?" antwortete er ihm: „Ich sage dir: Nicht siebenmal, sondern siebzigmal siebenmal". Sein Gebot lautete: „Liebet eure Feinde; segnet, die euch fluchen; tut wohl denen, die euch hassen; bittet für die, so euch beleidigen und verfolgen", und wir finden, daß er es selber genau befolgte; denn sogar am Kreuze betete er: „Vater, vergib ihnen; denn sie wissen nicht, was sie tun!"

Jesus zeigte uns, daß Vergebung und Heilung eng miteinander verbunden sind, und daß Heilung erfolgt, wenn Sünde vergeben—zerstört—ist. Und dies ist die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die zeigt, daß Sündenvergebung durch das Aufgeben der Sünde erlangt wird. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 129): „Unsere erste Aufgabe ist Selbsterkenntnis, die dazu führt, daß wir in natürlicher Weise durch Gottes Gnade unserem Bruder vergeben und unsere Feinde lieben. Ein eingebildetes oder geschehenes Unrecht rächen ist selbstmörderisch".

Seinem Bruder vergeben, heißt nicht über seine Fehler hinwegsehen oder sie entschuldigen, sondern sie ihm durch Nachdenken, Beistand und Erwartung überwinden helfen. Verstehen, daß er auf Grund seines wahren Wesens als Kind Gottes in Wahrheit Ehrlichkeit, Güte und Liebe widerspiegeln muß, und erwarten, daß er sie widerspiegelt, trägt zu ihrer Verwirklichung bei.

Es gibt außer Geldschulden noch vielerlei andere Schulden. Wir mögen jemand, der uns Geld schuldet oder einer materiellen Verpflichtung nicht nachgekommen ist, vergeben können; hegen wir aber Grollgedanken, sind wir empfindlich und gekränkt, weil wir glauben, wir seien vernachlässigt, nicht gewürdigt oder nicht verstanden worden, oder denken wir, daß ein anderer taktlos, unachtsam oder unfreundlich sei, so leben wir nicht dem Geiste des Gebets entsprechend: „Vergib uns unsre Schuld, wie wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern". Wir müssen falsches Denken aufgeben und durch wahres Denken ersetzen. Unserem Bruder vergeben, heißt ihm in unserem Bewußtsein seinen rechten Stand einräumen, ihn als das Kind Gottes sehen, über ihn als liebevoll, freundlich und gerecht denken. Tun wir das, so ist die unvermeidliche Folge eine völligere Erkenntnis unseres eigenen wahren Selbst, und in dem Maße, wie dies zum Vorschein kommt und wir das göttliche Gemüt, die Liebe, widerspiegeln, geben wir den Irrtum auf, und damit ist uns vergeben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Toluta Road

IN YUCATAN a white road goes
In moonlight where long solemn rows
Of white-trunk palms stand two abreast
And men who walk the road are dressed
In robes as white as cameos.

The moon through bending branches shows
A little shining hill that knows
A jungle sea beyond its crest
In Yucatan.

Through shadow-haunted porticoes
As moonlight falls and gently flows
Over a painted wall caressed
By centuries, broad palimpsest,
A legend-bearing night-wind blows
In Yucatan.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

As We Forgive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE words in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," indicate that our own forgiveness depends upon our forgiving others. So we must understand what true forgiveness means. The word "give" needs little amplification, but the prefix "for" calls for attention. To forgive our brother we must consider him unselfishly and thus regard his spiritual interests as ours; give them preference.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy gives us as the spiritual interpretation of this passage (p. 17): *"Love is reflected in love."* If we reflect Love, it is easy to be loving, and as our brother is the reflection of the one "altogether lovely, we shall desire to see him aright. It is love which cancels debts and indebtedness. Paul says, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another."

Too often forgiveness is thought of as something difficult to attain, and when attained as particularly praiseworthy. But as a child of God one is naturally forgiving for God is Love and Love must be reflected in loving-kindness. Reflecting Love oneself and realizing that all God's children are reflecting love, gives one the ability to unsee that which seems unloving and unlovely and to understand that it has no reality in Truth. Therefore there is in reality nothing to forgive. Thus we find that the quality of forgiveness, like all Godlike qualities, is innate. But we needs must cultivate and use it to prove this.

It is only mortal mind which says there is need of forgiveness and that forgiveness is hard. Pope says, "To err is human, to forgive divine." As we daily strive to realize our unity with God, our oneness in Love; as we forsake our wrong thinking and its sequel of wrong living, we find nothing left to be forgiven. Forgetting, in the sense of blotting out of consciousness the erroneous condition as having any reality, is a necessary correlative of true forgiveness. Truly to forgive without such forgetting is impossible. As long as one remembers a wrong as if it were true, he is making a reality of it. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19), Mrs. Eddy says: "The Christian Scientist cherishes no resentment; he knows that that would harm him more than all the malice of his foes. Brethren, even as Jesus forgave, forgive thou."

By parable, preaching, and practice Christ Jesus set us an example of true forgiveness. When Peter questioned him, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" His answer was, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven." His command was, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you," and we find him doing this very thing, for even on the cross his prayer was, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

Jesus showed us that forgiveness and healing are closely allied, and that when sin is forgiven—destroyed—healing follows. And this is the teaching of Christian Science which points the way to obtaining forgiveness of sin through the forsaking of sin. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 129): "One's first lesson is to learn one's self; having done this, one will naturally, through grace from God, forgive his brother and love his enemies. To avenge an imaginary or an actual wrong, is suicidal."

Forgiving one's brother does not mean to condone or excuse his shortcomings, but by thought-taking, helpfulness, and expectation to assist him to overcome them. Understanding that in truth by his very nature as a child of God he must reflect honesty, goodness, and love, and expecting him to reflect these, tends to their realization.

There are many kinds of debts besides financial debts. We may be able to forgive those who are indebted to us financially, those who have failed to fulfill some material obligation, but if we are harboring thoughts of resentment, sensitiveness, and hurt pride because we feel we have been slighted, unappreciated, or misunderstood; or if we are thinking of our fellow men as tactless, thoughtless, unkind, then we are not living up to the spirit of the prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." We must relinquish wrong thinking and replace it with the true. Forgiving our brother means giving him his correct status in our own consciousness, seeing him as the child of God, thinking of him as loving, kind, and just. Doing this necessarily brings with it a fuller realization of our own true selfhood, and as this is brought to light and we reflect the divine Mind, Love, we forsake error, and thus are forgiven.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

An Indoor Spring Garden for Blustery Months

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Potted Bulbs for Our Windows

What to Plant and How to Have Succession of Bloom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CONTINUOUS procession of lovely blossoms may be had from Thanksgiving until Easter if we plant, at various intervals, the bulbs which are offered on the market every autumn. These flowers have many advantages over most of the flowers grown in the window garden. They do not occupy valuable space for many weeks before repaying us with their blossoms as do many other plants. After they are planted they are out of sight until almost time for their blooms to appear and after they have blossomed and faded we may again remove them from the window and replace them with something else.

We may begin the winter bulb garden with the paper-white narcissus, which is probably the most common and easily grown of the bulbs for indoor planting. It is quite generally grown in water. Do not use too shallow a bowl, for although the paper-whites do not develop the root system noted on some of the other bulbs they must have some room for growth. It is very disappointing to have the flowers tipping over for lack of root anchorage. The bulbs should be placed on a layer of gravel and then be packed about firmly with gravel or small pebbles to practically cover the entire bulb. After the bulbs are planted set them aside in a cool, dark place for roots to develop, generally for about three weeks. These bulbs may be secured in September and may be planted at once or, for a succession of blooms, at intervals over a period of several weeks.

The French-Roman hyacinth may also be planted in September. They should be planted in rich soil, five or six in a six-inch pot, placed in a cold, dark place, kept well watered, and brought to the light about the first of December to have in blossom for Christmas.

The Chinese sacred lily requires the same treatment as the paper-white narcissus, but it is recommended that before planting this bulb three or four incisions be made with a sharp knife close to the top of the bulb, an inch or so in length and half an inch deep. This enables the flowering shoots to break through the tough outer skin and will not in any way injure the bulb.

For placing over bulbs which are to be grown in water some seed stores offer a bulb fiber, which is generally a mixture of peat, charcoal and ground shell. The charcoal helps to keep the water fresh and the other materials serve as packing about the bulb, adding perhaps a small amount of nourishment.

Lilies of the Valley

The lily of the valley is not a bulbous plant, but as an indoor subject requiring much the same treatment as the bulbs it is well to consider them here. They will produce results much more quickly than any of the bulbs and they are so sweet and dainty that their appeal is almost irresistible to flower lovers. They will blossom in about 20 days from time of planting. Suitable lily of the valley pips, however, are not offered for sale by the dealers until late November and it is always best to secure pips which are developed under conditions which insure the best bloom. A dozen pips in a six-inch bowl which is filled with spagnum moss is a satisfactory rule. The moss must be kept soaking wet and the bowl in a fairly cool temperature. An old pan may be used for covering to exclude the light, with small holes punched for air, the holes to be made larger as more light is required. When growth is well started bring the bowl to a warm, sunny window.

Hyacinths may be grown in either water or soil. The bulbs rooted in water will blossom more quickly than those grown in soil but probably will not carry as fine a blossom spike. Regular hyacinth glasses may be procured or use may be made of bottles which have held pickles, jams, or some other food. There must be plenty of room for root development, for the hyacinth does not have a very large root system. A bulb resting on top of a bottle may send its roots down seven or eight inches and quite fill the bottle. When the roots are well developed bring the plant to the light of the living room window. A cylinder of heavy paper may be fitted over the flower spike as it begins to grow and the efforts of the flower to reach the light will result in a strong, straight stem.

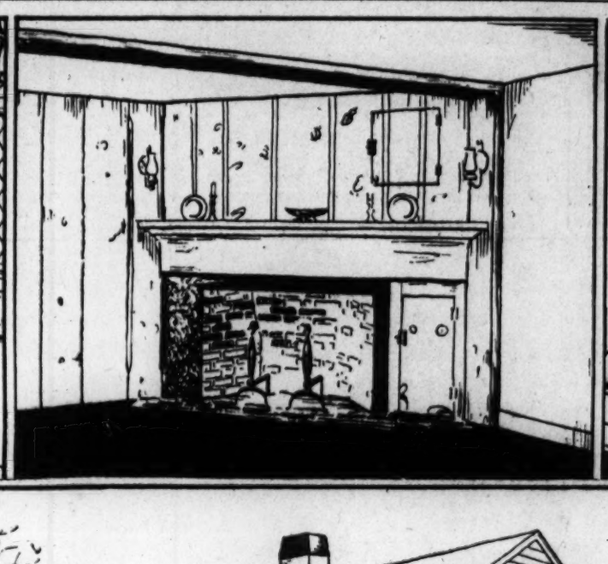
When grown in soil the hyacinths, tulips and narcissi of the Holland varieties all require practically the same treatment. They may be potted in bulb pans, flats or pots. In planting be sure of good drainage placing in pot or pan first a layer of broken pots or small stones, then a layer of leafmold or spagnum moss and on top of this the soil which should be composed of good garden earth, leafmold and sand. A light, rich soil is important. Plant the bulb so that the top comes a little below the top of the pot and just cover with soil. The tips of narcissi may even protrude a little above the soil. Pack the soil firmly and water thoroughly.

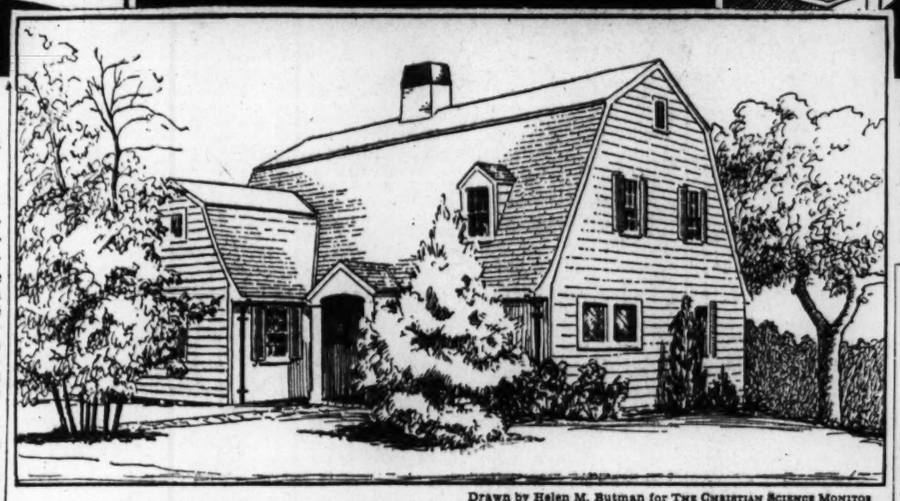
Sturdy Root Development

The secret in producing fine blossoms lies almost entirely in root development. The bulbs must have an opportunity to become well rooted. After the bulbs are potted and thoroughly watered set them out of doors in a frame or in a trench dug for the purpose of holding them or in a very cool cellar. Cover with clean soil or sand. If out of doors, protect with a mulch of leaves or straw to keep from excessive cold. If covered still further with boards or with an old blanket or carpet which may be removed, it will be much easier to get at the pots to bring them indoors when ready for forcing. Do not disturb for eight or nine weeks and do not bring indoors then, unless the pot when held upside down and tapped gently to remove soil shows a network of roots and about an inch of top growth is evident. If the pots or pans are brought in at intervals, perhaps 10 days apart, a long succession of blossoming plants may be had. They will need about four weeks' exposure to warmth and light to produce flowers. Do not place at once in bright sunlight.

Many other bulbs may be used to add to our winter floral display. In addition to those mentioned we may have the colorful crocus, the fragrant freesia, ixias, the poppy-flowered anemone, ranunculus, various lilies, oxalis, etc. Freesias and oxalis are remarkably easy to grow, requiring a light, cool place in which to start growth and a gradual transfer to living room temperature. The ranunculus and anemone require much the same treatment while the ixia prefers a somewhat cooler condition generally. The crocus may be brought to blossom under the same conditions as those preferred by tulips and hyacinths. Of indoor lilies the easiest to grow are the callas, both the white and the very attractive yellow (Calla Elliotiana.) They do not require rooting in a cold dark place but may be kept from the start in about a 60 degree temperature. They require a rich soil and plenty of water during their growing season and may be kept over in pots for a number of years if water is withheld and the plant given a complete rest from June to September. After resting they should be given a good feeding and close attention to watering to start them into growth again.

Most of the other bulbs which have given us joy through the winter months may go on growing in their pots after they have finished blossoming until their foliage ripens and dries out. Then remove from pots, clean and store in a cool place until time to plant them in the fall. Set them in the garden as you would bulbs bought from the dealer. They may grow without blooming the following summer but the bulbs formed then will be ready for either forcing or growing in the garden for another year's blossoms. All bulbs, whether grown indoors or out, require a period of rest. Dormant resting in the ground is not sufficient. They need to be taken up, cleaned, properly stored and given a chance to rest without any opportunity for growth.





Drawn by Helen M. Butman for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

House in the Early American Manner Designed by M. Bowman Judkins and Built in Lexington, Mass. Plans of the Upper and Lower Floors Are Shown Below. The Basement Contains, in Addition to the Air-Conditioning System, a Laundry, Garage, and a Recreation Room With Fireplace.

New England Style Of Early American

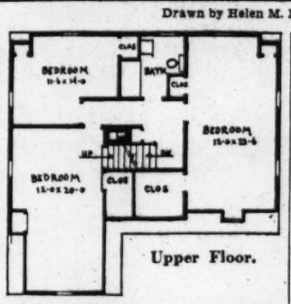
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lexington, Mass.

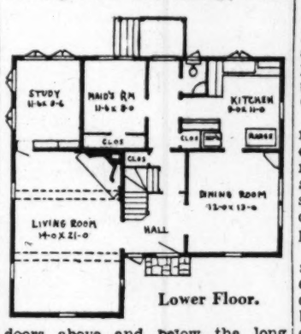
TO ACHIEVE beauty and interest through faithfully reproducing the spirit of the American Colonial was the aim of the designer here. The details are in character and should appeal to those who delight in the period represented. On the other hand, the house is modern in convenience and equipment, and full of thoughtful touches to enable a family of four to make of it a home.

The appeal of the exterior is unquestionably due to the bold sweep of the gambrel roof and the capacious looking chimney. The gambrel is considered entirely American, having originated with the Dutch settlers of New York and Pennsylvania. Later it was used by the New England colonists, adapted to their local style of architecture. It is this type of room that gives the genuine Dutch Colonial its graceful lines. Its chief value, in a house such as the one shown here, is its very low eaves line—giving a homelike proportion—while yet providing plenty of second floor space.

Of the interior details, the entrance hall and stairway and the living room with its corner fireplace are most typical, lending an air of rugged simplicity. The extra wide molded pine sheathing and the newel post and balusters in the hall are all done in the spirit of the more primitive American work. In the living room the large fireplace, solid posts and beams and molded pine sheathing across one end are pleasantly relieved by the hand-troweled plaster surfaces of the remaining walls and ceiling. Small doors above and below the long mantel-shelf hung with wrought-iron hinges and cut into the sheathing arouse a pleasant curiosity. Another larger door cut in the sheathing end of the living room opens into a study with shelves for books and plenty of windows which give a gorgeous view of the surrounding countryside.



Upper Floor.



Lower Floor.

The corner cupboard in the dining room is a copy of an existing eighteenth century cupboard. It has a rounded back, and hand work is shown in the rounded edges of the shelves, sides and top. The floors of these rooms are wide oak boards, pegged by hand.

Much thought has been given to simplifying the housework and eliminating drudgery. Housekeeping conveniences are many. Vegetable bins, well-organized kitchen units, cedar storage closets, a light laundry are among these. The house is air-conditioned throughout with a modern oil burning heating and conditioning system.

Feeding One's Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

IN THE not-so-distant past, people stuck plants into the ground, moistened them with a sprinkling of water, and immediately absolved themselves of all responsibility. If they grew, very well. If not, it was the gardener's hard luck.

There is a vast difference between feeding and forcing. Feeding provides the plant with proper food so necessary to developing it into the perfect specimen we all desire in our gardens. Much of this food should be in the soil when the seeds or plants are started. More can be added from time to time as the plant requires it. Forcing encourages rapid, unnatural growth that usually finds expression in one grand splurge of bloom, then gradually peters out and dies.

Fertilizers are a study in themselves. One gardener prefers one kind while another has better results with something else. While either animal or artificial manure is best because it improves the physical condition of the soil by adding humus as well as food elements, this is not always possible to obtain and one must resort to commercial fertilizers.

Shredded sheep manure contains the highest per cent of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash of all of the animal manures, and is therefore the most valuable, and while it is more expensive than others, it can also be used more sparingly. Chicken manure comes next and is a little quicker in relative availability than other animal manures, but well rotted cow manure is the good old standard in most parts of the country and is obtainable almost anywhere.

Commercial fertilizers combine practically the same elements and since a small quantity is usually equivalent to large quantities of animal manure, they are generally cheaper to use. Bonemeal, when used alone, is about the slowest in availability of all the commercial fertilizers, but it is fairly safe provided you don't attempt using it too freely. Probably the most complete of commercial fertilizers is the 4-12-4 mixture, and if you want one that is highly concentrated, try the 15-30-15. The latter is best applied in liquid form, using one ounce to 10 gallons of water. Nitrate of soda is another quick acter and safer to use as a liquid in the proportion of one ounce to two gallons of water. Use ammonium sulphate and potassium nitrate in the same proportions, although neither of them is as rapid in action as the nitrate of soda. Never attempting using any liquid fertilizer on dry ground.

A good artificial manure that has approximately the same fertilizing value as barnyard manure, for it adds the needed humus, can be made from waste residue in the garden. Select a level spot near a good water supply, then spread a layer of the waste material about a foot thick and pack down well with water. Sprinkle over this a mixture made in the proportion of five pounds limestone, five and one half pounds sulphate ammonia and two pounds super-phosphate, to about 175 pounds of residue. Repeat the process until five or six layers have been put down, leaving the top level built to hold water instead of shedding it. This should be kept wet and compact for at least three weeks, then it may be turned, but not allowed to dry out. In a year this fertilizer should be ready to use in the garden.

Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture, Groton, Mass.

This pioneer school of its kind for women has just opened its thirty-fourth year under a new plan, whereby classes from January to April are held in Boston in the Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The spring and fall terms will be held at Groton. Special work in architecture and town planning are by this new arrangement in-

Good-By to a Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have said good-by to the garden upon the hill—
We shuttered the house, and padlocked the wicket gate;
Beyond the orchard the sunset gleamed pale daffodil,
Grass and sweet-briar smelled sweet as the hour grew late.

And we wondered: will they who are coming tomorrow
See the beauty we saw, and cannot forget?
Carry on with our work, and eagerly seek to follow
Our lead, and the order and pattern we set?

The poplars, the long paved walk, with the valley yonder,
The copse, snow-white in spring with anemones,
The winding paths, and the lawn where the pheasants wander
At will at sunrise—what will they think of these?

Away in the town, we dream of soft sunlight falling
Down through green leaves; of shy birds, and still, sun-tranced hours;
And we think: we should not feel sad could we know that it bring them
The joy and the ceaseless delight that was ours.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

Hobbies and Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many Uses for Leaves

Alabama

Dear Garden Lovers:

I enjoy the Garden Page of the Monitor and Hobbies and Hints.

My hobby is turning the common things to use and beauty. We have many trees on our lawn and after frost while my neighbors are raking and burning oak, hickory, and walnut leaves, mine are put on all flower beds and shrubbery for protection from winter freezes. In early spring when the bulbs begin to peep through, it is time to dig the leaves into the soil for food for the plants. The garden looks so safe and snug covered with its blankets of lovely brown leaves.

The extra leaves and dead flower stalks are put into a ditch back of the rock garden to be used for compost bed. The best unbroken pine leaves are made into gift baskets for winter flowers dried; lotus seed-stalks, strawflowers, artemesia and ornamental grass heads, etc., and often used for ferns or blooming plant container.

Then the partly decayed and broken pine leaves with top soil are scraped off and put into the acid garden beds. For that is what makes success with azaleas, wild ferns, mountain laurel, foxglove and all acid-loving plants.

When the summer sun begins to grow hot and spring rains less frequent, leaves are again put on flower beds and around shrubbery to hold moisture and discourage weed growth.

With some thought and experience, blooming flowers can be had for the house each day in the year, although we have heavy freezes outside here in winter. I enjoy sharing our large crop of nuts with the birds in winter. I crack walnuts and hickory nuts and put on window sills.

When the ground is covered with snow the many outside birds are change friendly greetings with the canary birds in the house.

I fill large burlap sacks with leaves, for the dogs love to sleep on them. They can be put on the porch where they love to stay, or in their house. When the leaves become pulverized from use, they are put on the lawn and sift right to the grass roots for food and protection.

Other dry leaves are put in the henhouse on the floor, the grain scattered in them and the hens delight to scratch for it among them. It is fine exercise on cold or rainy days. When those leaves are broken up and mixed with hen fertilizer, they are ready for helpful service on lawn or flower beds and can be replaced by fresh ones from the big ditch.

(Mrs.) C. D. C.

The Vesper Iris

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An iris more than 150 years old, yet still a stranger in most of our gardens! Perhaps to you this is rather a poor recommendation for the iris but to me it means lack of acquaintance and appreciation, for once you know iris dichotoma you are certain to love it.

Soon after the first of July and well after the Japanese iris have enjoyed their splurge of glory, we begin to pinch the bright green, fan-shaped wedges of foliage for traces of bud stems in iris dichotoma. Once they start these stems shoot up very rapidly, sometimes as much as five feet tall, sending out sprays of tiny slender branches, literally covered with miniature iris flowers in misty blues and dainty whites. These little blossoms are about two inches across and I have never seen them pop open before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They close up some time during the night and do not open again, but there are always

English Magazine Makes Its Début

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Landscape and Garden, the new quarterly journal published in London for garden lovers, deals with garden design and landscape architecture in a clear and practical way. Technical terms which might confuse the amateur are strictly ruled out, and the three or four long, informative articles contained in each issue, together with the shorter talks, make highly interesting and delightful reading. First-class photographs, carefully selected to illustrate the latest ideas and best work done, not only in England, but also in Europe and America, and colored reproductions of landscape paintings add considerable interest to the pages.

The journal, which in itself is a pleasure to handle, covers a very wide field of readers, embracing not only the man who is planning to build pleasant and restful housing settlements, but the busy town dweller who has nothing more than a strip of soil with which to experiment, and little or no time for the cultivation and care of flowerbeds.

The modern flat roof, with its air and sun, and absence of noise and dust, is cited as supremely suitable to the making of a garden. "There seems to be no fundamental reason why roof gardens should not, in the future, be considered as essential as a bathroom," the writer says, and goes on to tell, in detail, how this valuable new-found space may be profitably utilized.

There are articles on seaside gardens and how to deal with the characteristics common to most sites adjoining the coast; water gardens and their utilization for the cultivation of aquatic plants and trees; grass and hard tennis courts; swimming pools, and rock gardens. Space is also devoted to trees; the introduction into the garden of better and more ornamental specimens; how to group them in order to make interesting contrasts in tone and texture; their care and repair, and the use—too often overlooked—of the valuable old tree in determining the building of a house and the composition of the garden.

[Landscape and Garden, edited by Richard Sudell. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Landscape Architects, London. 2s. 6d.]

A Few Helpful Ideas From English Gardens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bournemouth, Eng.

When putting strings for creepers, such as convolvulus, canary creeper, or nasturtiums, to twine around, allow for shrinkage of strings by twisting them a few times round the peg or nail, to which they are attached, they will then adjust themselves.

Save all egg shells, dry them in the sun or in a warm oven, crush them, and sprinkle on the garden or fork them in around plants that specially need lime. If this is done regularly in a small garden it obviates the necessity for procuring lime in other forms.

When taking a holiday at the seaside, pick up some of the pieces of seaweed lying about, wash in fresh water and dry in the sun. Take the seaweed home to the garden and dig it in. It will supply a rich plant food.

as the blooming season lasts, which is usually a good six weeks here in Colorado.

In our garden, these irises fairly revel in a rich loam where the sun strikes them boldly all day long. They are easily managed from seed sown either in the fall or spring, and some authorities maintain that they will bloom the first year, but so far they have not for us. We did have good blooms the second summer, and the third they were lovely. I have also read that they die out after blooming, but our four-year-old plants are still going strong. However, the foliage does die completely away during the fall and winter months, leaving a thick mat of fleshy roots which may be mistaken for a spent plant and destroyed very easily if one is digging about carelessly in early spring.

Grapevines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GRAPEVINE is one of the chief treasures of a garden. It will grow almost anywhere, provided its roots are kept out of low, wet soil, and that it has plenty of sun. Without sunlight a grapevine will not even flower.

In the case of a new grapevine which has been cut down to two or three buds when planted, the shoots need no attention. The vine too may be left to itself except for the removal of any weak growth sprouting out in a straggling fashion.

The number of shoots allowed to grow should depend upon the manner and location of training. If a vine is meant to grow on a trellis, allow two canes to grow each season, but stop them when they have reached a growth of 10 feet. If a vine is planted by a post or an old tree, only one cane should be allowed to grow.

While weak shoots should be watched for and cut away, do not prune the vines too severely in the summer time. In the grape, as in all other woody plants, the sap upon which they feed is elaborated in the leaves, and the vitality of the roots will suffer with their loss. However, pinch off the tiny newly formed ends of the canes four or five leaves beyond their last bunch of grapes, so that all wandering energy may go into the fruit.

Fruit on New Wood

Old wood of the grapevine never bears fruit. This year's branches grow on this year's shoots, and these should be guarded accordingly.

Experts tell us that no fruit should be allowed to set on the canes until the third year of a vine's life. After that, a few bunches should be allowed to remain, and then the vine should bear a good crop each year for generations to come.

While a grapevine laden with purple clusters is a beautiful and a picturesque sight, still overbearing of fruit is bad. A good rule to follow is to take off three-fourths of the young grape clusters in June. No separate bearing vine should be allowed to ripen more than 12 or 15 pounds of fruit a summer.

Fertilize Each Year

It has been said: "Fertilize your grapevines each year, prune, cultivate, and again fertilize." Stable manure, ground bone, and wood ashes are the best to use for this. A small handful of nitrate of soda applied to each vine soon after it begins to leaf in the spring will be beneficial for sweetening the soil. Never use lime, for it retards the growth of the vine in every activity. Bordeaux mixture is the best disinfectant for spraying, but of course should not be used when the grapes are in bloom.

A vineyard is a very profitable asset to a farm. The Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y., states that with the proper care of pruning, spraying, cultivating and fertilizing, 50 vines should yield nearly half a ton of grapes a year, season after season. And good grapes are always in demand.

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Rainbow Wins Fifth Race For America's Cup

Defeats Endeavour Over Leeward-Windward Course by 4m. 1s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25—The two contenders in the fifteenth match for the America's Cup started out for the International Buoy in Eastern Block Island sound today under practically the same conditions as prevailed before the fifth contest yesterday, a moderate northeast breeze, comparatively smooth sea, and misty weather in the early morning. Under the terms of the agreement the race today was to be around a 30-mile triangle, and with the wind almost directly offshore it looked as if the last and not the first leg would be windward.

For the first time in the history of the cup, the series has gone into a sextette of contests. There were five races in 1871 and the same number in 1920, but all the other matches have been decided in straight victories on the part of the defender, two each 1876, 1881, 1885, 1886 and 1877, and three in 1893, 1895, 1899, 1901 and 1903.

A fine 15-knot northeast breeze was blowing when Rainbow and Endeavour reached the international buoy for their fifth contest, the score at the time being two-all and three to play. The race committee at once signaled a 30-mile leeward and windward course, and with comparatively little maneuvering, the two rushed across the line, side by side with spinnaker poles already out to starboard.

Rainbow had her big kite, a parachute, not the one borrowed from Yankee, out and drawing inside of two minutes. Endeavour's crew was not quite so deft in setting sail. Either because it was not properly stopped or some mistake in handling, the sail came back against the mast, and the clew refused to come across the headstay. When it finally blossomed out, two small holes had been torn near the leeward sheet. Skipper Sopwith did not sail Endeavour down the breeze as well as in the first race the week before, and the big spinnaker was constantly spilling the breeze either on one side or the other. All this resulted in Rainbow's drawing out a lead of nearly a quarter-of-a-mile in the first hour, a lead which was never threatened afterward.

Fifty minutes after the start, the big spinnaker, which had carried Rainbow to the fore and pretty nearly won her the race, suddenly gave way at the foot, but before the tear could run up very far, the crew had the kite smothered. Scarcely had it done so, before the wind hauled three points in favor of Rainbow, and gybing over at once, setting the Genoa and breaking out a smaller spinnaker the defender gained several hundred yards more.

Five miles from the leeward mark, Endeavour started to gybe but the maneuver took more than eight seconds, enabling Rainbow to add to her lead which was 4m. 37s. at the buoy. Both yachts took in their running canvas on approaching the mark, and substituted stay sails and quadrangular jibs for the beat to the finish. Rainbow tacked to port at once to gain the weather berth and as soon as Endeavour had rounded swung around again to keep her covered.

In the thrash to the finish against an increasing breeze, the pair tacked 10 times, Endeavour always taking the initiative, with Rainbow following promptly. At times Endeavour seemed to gain, only to drop back again. Shortly after 3 o'clock, Endeavour tacked for the mark, with Rainbow well to windward, over standing by half a mile, holding Endeavour safe, but losing 37 seconds in the leg.

Rainbow, with a lead of a second over four minutes, kept straight on for the harbor and once again the race ended with none of the sportsmen-like expressions, cheers and hurrahs, that marked the finish of the first three contests. The summary.

Fifteenth America's Cup Match

Fifth Race. Course leeward and windward 30 miles. Wind northeast by north. 12 knots at start. 14 knots at finish. Start 11:40.

Yacht	Finish	Elapsed Time
Rainbow	3:34:05	3:54:05
Endeavour	3:38:06	3:58:06

First Leg

Rainbow	1:38:37
Endeavour	1:43:15

Second Leg

Rainbow	2:15:28
Endeavour	2:14:51

Defending Titlist Leads Qualifiers In Canadian Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25—Ada Mackenzie of the Toronto Ladies' Club won her second qualifying medal in eight days yesterday when she led the field in the 18-hole qualifying round of the eleventh annual Canadian ladies' gold championship at the Scarboro Club. The defending champion carded an 80, 2 over par, to lead Mrs. C. B. Ford of Vancouver by one stroke. Two players, Mrs. C. S. Eddis and Miss H. Hudson, tied for forty-second place in the match play draw and the latter won at the second hole of the playoff.

Ontario defeated Quebec by three strokes in the interprovincial team match with British Columbia third and Manitoba fourth, while the Toronto Golf Club won the club team match by a big margin. Miss Yolande Moisan of Sumerlea, Montreal, won the Rose Bowl presented by the British L. G. U for the low net score, with 88-13-75. The summary:

Team Matches

Ontario—Ada Mackenzie, 80, Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen 86, Mary Hunter 87 and Maude Smith 93, 346.

Quebec—Mrs. A. B. Darling 85, Mrs. J. Dafenais 86, Margery Kirkham 89, and Mrs. H. W. Soper 88, 349.

British Columbia—Mrs. C. B. Ford 81, Mrs. W. M. Silcock 91, K. Farrell 92 and Mrs. G. Jackson 95, 359.

Manitoba—Mrs. R. K. Bearsto 89, Mrs. B. P. Pellenz 96, Barbara Northwood 100 and Lois McLaren 102; total 387.

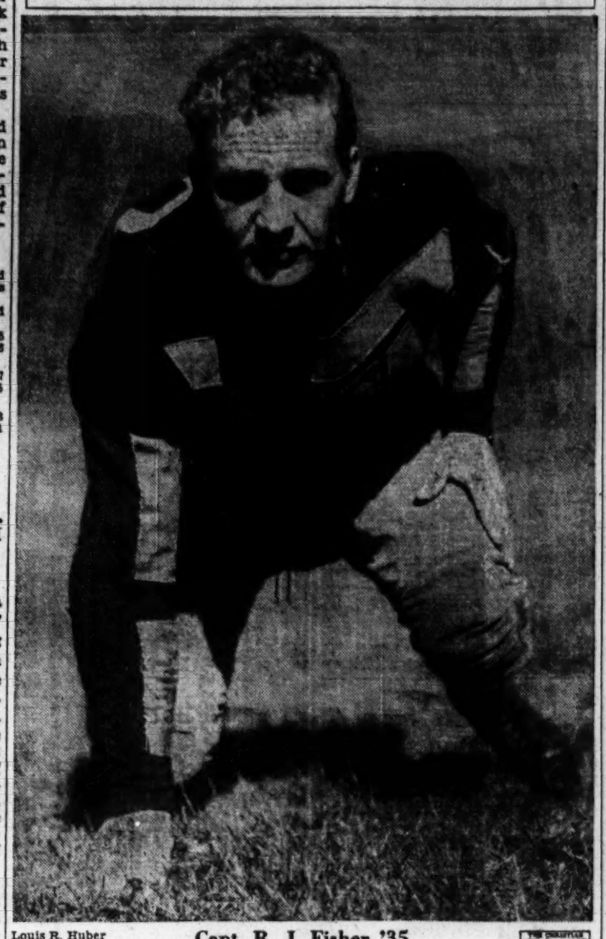
Toronto Golf Club

Mrs. Mulqueen 86, Mrs. E. W. Whittington 87, Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock 87 and Maude Smith 93, 353.

Canadian Ladies' Amateur Golf Championship—Qualifying Round

Mrs. Ada Mackenzie, Tor. Ladies'	41	39	80
Mrs. C. B. Ford, Shaughnessy Hts.	42	39	81
Mrs. A. B. Darling, Whitlock	44	41	85
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf	47	39	86
Mrs. Jos Dagenais, Laval	45	41	86
Mary Hunter, Glendale	47	40	87
Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga	45	42	87
Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Tor. Golf	43	44	87
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Tor. Golf	47	40	87
Mrs. R. H. Horne, Edmonton	44	44	88
Yolande Moisan, Summerlea	43	45	88
Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills	42	47	89
Mrs. H. W. Soper, Kanawaki	41	48	89
Mrs. R. K. Bearsto, Winnipeg	44	45	89
Dorothy Harris, Ottawa Hunt	46	43	89
Mrs. W. M. Silcock, Vancouver	48	43	91
K. Farrell, Jericho, Vancouver	45	47	92
Mrs. Erle Phillips, Lambton	47	46	93
Maude Smith, Toronto Golf	48	45	93
Aleen Aked, Toronto Ladies'	51	42	93
Mrs. George Stanley, Thornhill	46	47	93
Isobal Pepall, Lambton	50	44	94
Agnes Garvey, London Hunt	48	46	94
Kitty Gordon, Toronto Golf	48	46	94
Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Woodstock	51	43	94
Mrs. G. Jackson, Uplands, Victoria	49	46	95
Mrs. C. H. Shuttleworth, Dundas Vl	49	46	95
Mrs. H. Sedgwick, Cedar Brook	43	51	94
Helen Reid, Rosedale	51	45	96
Mrs. H. A. Clarke, Mississauga	47	49	96
Mrs. B. P. Pellens, Elmhurst, Win.	47	49	96
Hazel Hudson, Toronto Ladies'	51	46	97
Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale	45	52	97

A Big Ten Football Leader



Louis R. Huber

Capt. R. J. Fisher '35
University of Iowa Football Team

Six Big Ten Conference Teams Open 1934 Football Saturday

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Six of the football elevens in the Big Ten are looking forward to their first practice games this Saturday. Special attention will be given the clash between Minnesota and North Dakota State, not because the latter is expected to put up a formidable struggle, but because Minnesota is regarded as a championship contender in the Conference.

Minnesota is a favorite with those who think University of Michigan has been weakened by graduations. The Gophers, undefeated in the Conference though tied four times last year, retained most of their strength, and fans are anxious to see them in a workout. The test is to be held at Minneapolis.

Signs of improvement are also looked for at Illinois, though Bradley Institute is not expected to extend the Illini. The same is true at Chicago, which receives Carroll; but Indiana, entertaining Ohio at Bloomington, may have more of an even match.

Four to Scrimmage at Home

Indiana's opponent is not to be confused with Ohio State, a member of the Big Ten, which entertains the Hoosiers at Columbus, Ohio, the following week-end. Northwestern this Saturday takes on Marquette at Evanston, while Iowa is host to South Dakota at Iowa City. Purdue, Michigan, and Wisconsin as well as Ohio State prefer to scrimmage this Saturday against home campus talent.

In his squad of 60 Gophers, Coach Bernie Bierman has a veteran for every position except center. There are 17 lettermen, with a few sophomores bidding to displace them. It is expected, therefore, the Minnesota eleven will play advanced football. There will be plenty of weight and range, a lot of speed and versatile talent.

Coach Bierman is having some trouble filling the hole left at center by the graduation of Roy Oen '34, one of the best pivot men in the Conference. George Svendson '36, regular tackle, was shifted to center; but Dale H. Rennebohm '36, sub-center last year, is improving and gaining favor. Earl D. "Bud" Svendsen '37, and Stanley V. Hanson '37 are other candidates. These men are mostly small but stocky, like Oen, and are expected to prove their worth more by smartness and general ability than beef.

Two Veteran Tackles

At tackles, on the other hand, Coach Bierman is again looking for characteristic behemoth Gophers. The veterans, Richard H. Smith '35 and Philip Bengston '35, seem sure of first-string positions. More may be seen of the six-foot, six-inch track and field athlete, William L. Freimuth '36 in tackle action, and Edwin C. Widseth '37, a 220-pounder, may team with him. Charles B. Wilkinson '37, a 190-pound candidate for tackle, has been shifted to guard to pair with Vernon Oech '37, another likely newcomer. They may alternate with the veteran guards, Milton Bruhn '36, and William Bevan '36.

Behind the power elements in a line made up of these fellows, Francis L. "Pug" Lund '35, halfback, should be even more spectacular than last year with distance runs, accurate forward passing and long punts. The first string backfield has returned intact, with Julius Alfonse '36 at the other halfback, Glenn E. Seidel '36 at quarterback, and Sheldon E. Beise '36 at fullback, giving the Gophers confidence in the ball-toting department.

New coaches have added interest to the campaigns at Ohio State and Indiana. At the Ohio school Coach Francis Schmidt has come from Texas Christian with a new system which may take some time to install. For years the Buckeyes were known for waiting for the breaks, and winning by great rallies in the last few minutes. Coach Schmidt established a reputation for sending his teams out to score early and often, which will upset Ohio tradition. He is also introducing single wingback and modified punt formations strange to the Buckeye gridiron. More than 50 candidates are working out daily.

Seven Regulars Lost

Seven regulars graduated, leaving openings at ends, tackles, one guard, center and quarterback, but this may not be so bad as it looks offhand, as the new coach need spend little time "unlearning" them. Some good backfielders, experienced and talented, are available in R. J. Heekin '35 and J. E. Smith '35, halfbacks, D. H. Wetzel 35 and John Kabealo '36, fullbacks. The latter may do most of the kicking. Wetzel may be used at center.

At Indiana Coach A. N. "Bo" McMillan, Center College star of a decade ago, faces a task of rebuilding as formidable as Coach Schmidt at Ohio State. Coach McMillan is doing away with the "eleven quarterbacks in a huddle" system, and is having signals called from formation. Vernon R. Huffman '36 is favored for quarterback, with D. A. Veller '35 and C. S. Burton '35 at halfbacks and Corbett Davis '37 and W. L. Walker '36 competing for fullback preference. The Hoosier squad numbers nearly 50.

At Chicago the problem is to bring more candidates up to the level of John J. Berwanger '36, halfback and all-around star, who played at top-speed every minute of every game last year, L. M. Bush '36, veteran tackle, E. B. Nyquist '36, fullback, and Capt. Ellmore C. Patterson '35, center. Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy lost a lot of talent by graduation, but in his squad of 48 has enough promising sophomores to figure the Maroons a bit stronger.

Coach R. C. Zuppke, with a symbolical 77 candidates, is building a team around the exceptional forward passing ability, running skill and resourceful leadership of J. T. Beynon '35, veteran quarterback. This player developed swiftly to the point of stardom. Not since the days of Harold E. "Red" Grange has Coach Zuppke been able to unify his offensive on one figure as he is now able to do with Beynon.

Prospects of the other teams, Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Iowa and Purdue, were reviewed last Tuesday.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	65	31	.677
Hollywood	53	41	.564
Missions	52	42	.553
Seattle	50	44	.532
San Francisco	49	47	.510
Oakland	45	51	.469
Portland	33	61	.351
Sacramento	33	63	.344

Results Sept. 24

No games scheduled.

Cardinals Gain On Giants by Beating Chicago Cubs, 3-1

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	56	.624
St. Louis	90	57	.612
Chicago	82	64	.562
Boston	73	72	.503
Pittsburgh	73	72	.500
Brooklyn	68	80	.459
Philadelphia	54	89	.378
Cincinnati	52	94	.356

Results Sept. 24

St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

The St. Louis Cardinals continued their last-minute rush yesterday in an attempt to overtake the New York Giants in the National League pennant race, when they defeated the Chicago Cubs, 3 to 1, behind the effective pitching of Bill Walker. Two games now separate the second-place Cardinals from the leading Giants, who were not scheduled to play yesterday.

The victory was Walker's eleventh of the season and in gaining it he limited the Cubs to seven well-scattered hits. Kiki Cuyler's home run in the ninth inning saved the Cubs from a shutout. The Cardinals scored two of their runs while Lon Warneke was pitching for Chicago and the other while Bill Lee was in the box.

Brooklyn closed its season against Philadelphia yesterday by winning both games of a doubleheader, 5 to 3 and 10 to 1. The Dodgers had to come from behind to win the opener, which produced free hitting on both sides. Leslie Munns pitched and although the Phils found him for 12 safeties, he was effective enough in the pinches. Errors helped the Dodgers in their scoring.

The second game was one sided, as the score indicates, because Walter Beck's pitching was a puzzle to the Phils. He yielded only four hits and struck out five. Tony Cuccinello led Brooklyn's 13-hit attack with four out of four. Linus Frey contributed a homer. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1

Batteries—Walker and Delancey; Warneke, Lee and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Warneke. Umpires—Barr, Sears and Quigley. Time—1h. 44m.

At Brooklyn
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	x	5	10	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	12	3

Batteries—Munns and Lopez; A. Moore and Holden. Umpires—Moran and Stewart. Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	x	10	13	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Beck and Millies; Hansen, Grabowski, Walters and Todd. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Stewart and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

Hockey League Adopts Several New Rulings

DETROIT, Sept. 25 (AP) — The board of governors of the International Hockey League, at their annual meeting here yesterday, lent a helping hand to young players hopeful of breaking into professional ranks.

The board, comprised of representatives from six clubs, unanimously passed a resolution that of the 14 players each club may carry, two must be playing their first year in the professional field. Four others of the squad must not have had more than three years' experience, while no more than eight players of unlimited experience may be carried.

Charles S. King, of Windsor, president of the league, pointed out that the clubs may use all first-year players if they see fit, but that at least two must be players new to the professional game, and four who have not more than three years experience. King predicted a successful season for all clubs.

Those attending the session in addition to King were: John D. Chick, Windsor; Louis Giffels and Jack Adams, Detroit; George Vasey, Buffalo; Harry Holmes, Cleveland; J. W. Johnson and Tom Raleigh, Syracuse; and J. A. Anderson, London, Ont.

It was also announced that Eddie Powers, who managed the Bruin Cubs in Boston, will pilot the Syracuse Stars of the International League this season. Powers is a native of Toronto and succeeds Mickey Roach, who was deposed late last season.

The financial difficulties between Syracuse and the league were settled with the provision that Syracuse will turn over to the league 5 per cent of the receipts of all games.

Conn Smythe, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, announced that the Syracuse Stars would become Toronto's farm. The board voted to abandon the round-robin playoff system, but did not decide on a substitute system. King was reëlected president of the league.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*
Sports Editor

Boston and Chicago Still in N. H. L.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Boston and Chicago teams will operate at Boston and Chicago, respectively, in the National Hockey League this season may come as a surprise to some, but not to me. For some time there have been rumors in circulation that, owing to differences of opinion as to what was an equitable rent for the Boston Garden and Chicago Stadium, those teams might be moved to some other city or give up playing for the year. Such statements never impressed me very much, as I have felt that there is too much money in professional hockey to warrant a year's suspension or the moving to another city of N. H. L. franchises that have been such money-making investments as have those of the Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks.

Too Many Profits Involved

That some day there will have to be a different lineup than exists in some of the cities where professional hockey is played today appears quite certain. At the present time there are too many interests involved, each having to make a profit. Take Boston for instance. The team is owned by the Boston Professional Hockey Club. This club leases the Garden from the Boston Garden Corporation, which, in turn, leases the rink from the Boston & Maine Railroad. As a result it is necessary for three interested parties to make a profit out of the hockey games played. In boom times, when the hockey fans were ready and able to pay big prices to see a game, that situation might be met; but today is another story and unless I am much mistaken the future will not improve enough to bring back the good old days of 1929-1930.

Game Will Make Reasonable Profits

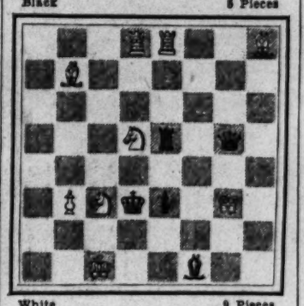
There is, however, no one who believes that professional hockey has a very bright future more than I. It is simply that one or two of the three interests which are now involved in some cities, will have to be willing to take less profit or else withdraw from the picture. To me the idea of one corporation owning the club and another leasing the rink which belongs to a third party, is a situation which no sport can long support. To me the ideal situation would be for the club owners to own the rink and then hockey could be operated on a basis which should give a good return to all concerned at a price which the hockey public will be able to pay.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1655
By G. Golubeff

Black — 5 Pieces

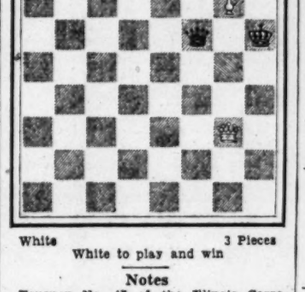


White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, "64," 1931)

Problem No. 1656
By Dr. E. Palkoska

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Neue Leipziger Zeitung, 1930)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1653. Q-Kt2
No. 1654. 1. Kt-Kt4ch K-R3
2. Q-KR7ch
1. ——— K-R6
2. Kt-R2
1. ——— K-B6
2. Q-QB2
1. K-B8 or Kt8
2. R-QR8

End-Game No. 218. White wins: 1 RxB, PxR; 2 Q-Kt3ch, K-R; 3 B-Kt7!, Q-B3; 4 BxQ, RxB; 5 BxR, any; 6 Q-Kt7 mate.

End-Games

This ending is one of many gems in Unit One of Napier's "Amenities and Background of Chess-Play." If Unit Two, which has just appeared, fulfills the promise of the first issue, readers are sure to enjoy a pleasing collection of games, each introduced in Napier's pointed style.

End-Game No. 219
By Van Vliet

Black — 2 Pieces

White — 3 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Tourney No. 47 of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Association will begin Oct. 1, according to Roy Wakefield, Watertown, Ill., to whom all inquiries should be addressed. The special "No Prize" sections, for each of which a year's subscription to the Chess Review is the prize, have proved a popular feature, and will be continued.

The Freeman Press, 9 West Nineteenth Street, New York City, has just published a paper-bound edition of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match games, annotated by I. A. Horowitz and S. S. Cohen, at the reasonable price of 60 cents. The games are excellently printed, with simple, lucid notes and several diagrams of critical positions. The publishers are to be congratulated on a high-grade low-priced book. As a rule chess books in English are too expensive for a wide sale, whereas the usual European book, especially in the German language, costs rather less than a dollar.

The Transvaal (South Africa) championship was this year won by B. E. Siegheim, with E. F. Shrader second. Both of these players have lived in this country. Third was a player by the name of Heidenfeld, who recently left Berlin.

In the game below, from the Syracuse tournament, Kashdan defeats a fellow New Yorker who defeated him earlier in the summer in the Chicago tournament. Denker goes wrong in the early mid-game, and never has an easy moment thereafter.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kashdan White	Denker Black	Kashdan White	Denker Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 PxB	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 B-B4ch	Kt-Q4(a)
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 Q-Kt3	B-K3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	17 QxP	QR-B
5 B-Kt5	P-B3	18 Q-Kt3	R-QB2
6 P-K3	Q-R4	19 P-B3	PxBP
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	20 RxP	P-KR3(b)
8 Q-B2	Kt-K5	21 P-K4!	BPxP
9 KKtxKt	PxKt	22 RxRch	KxR
10 B-R4	Castles	23 B-Q8	P-K6
11 B-Kt2	P-KB4	24 BxKt	P-K7
12 CastlesKR	P-K4	25 BxB	PxP
13 P-B5	BxKt	26 Q-Kt8	Resigns

(a) This loses a P. Better 15 . . . K-R. This 8 . . . Kt-K5 variation is one on which Kashdan has published analysis.

(b) 20 . . . P-K5 is necessary, after which White has an extra pawn in an involved position.

Here is a masters' game that actually ends in a mate. From the Zurich tournament:

Queen's Pawn Opening

Henneberger White	Joss Black	Henneberger White	Joss Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 P-B3	Kt-B3
2 P-K3	P-Q4	19 PxP	RPxP
3 P-B3	QKt-Q2	20 BxKtP	B-Q4
4 P-Q4	P-B3	21 B-Q3	P-Kt4
5 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	22 B-K3	Q-Q3
6 B-Q3	P-KKt3	23 R-R	P-K4
7 Q-K2	B-Kt2	24 B-KB5	P-K5
8 Castles	Castles	25 PxP	Q-K4
9 P-K4	PxP	26 Q-B3	B-Kt2
10 KtxP	Kt-Q4	27 B-Q4	Q-Q3
11 P-KKt3	P-QR4	28 R-R4	R-Q
12 PxP	QKtxP	29 QR-R	KR-K
13 KtxKt	QxKt	30 R-R8ch	BxR
14 Kt-Kt5	B-Q2	31 RxBch	K-Kt2
15 P-KR4	P-QR3	32 Q-Kt4	RxR
16 P-R5	QR-K	33 Kt-K6ch	K-R3
17 K-Kt2	B-QB3	34 Q-Kt5 mate	

This game, also from the Zurich tournament, combines a high order of attack, counter-attack and defense.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Stahlberg White	Grob Black	Stahlberg White	Grob Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 QxKt	R-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 R-K	Q-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 Q-K3	R-KKt1
4 Kt-B3	PxP	21 Kt-Q4	K-B
5 P-K3	P-B4	22 Q-R6ch	R-Kt2
6 BxP	P-QR3	23 RxB	Q-Kt5
7 P-QR4	P-QKt3	24 Kt-K6ch	KxR
8 Castles	B-Kt2	25 KtxR(Kt7)	P-Q5
9 Q-K2	Kt-B3	26 R-Kch	K-Q2
10 KR-Q	PxP	27 P-B3	BxP
11 PxP	Kt-QKt5	28 Q-Q2	K-B
12 B-KKt5	B-K2	29 Kt-K8	B-B3
13 BxKt	PxB	30 KtxP	QxPch
14 P-Q5	PxP	31 QxQ	BxQ
15 B-Q3	Q-Q2	32 KxB	PxKt
16 QR-B	Q-K3	33 PxP and wins	
17 Q-Q2	KtxB		

The game continued 33 . . . R-Q7ch; 34 K-Kt, R-QR7; 35 R-K4, P-R3; 36 P-R4, P-Kt4; 37 PxP, PxP; 38 R-QKt4, R-R6; 39 Kt-K4, R-R4; 40 RxP, R-R8ch; 41 K-Kt3, K-Q2; 42 R-Kt6, R-R8; 43 Kt-B6ch, K-Q; 44 Kt-Q5, R-R7ch; 45 K-Kt3, R-Q7; 46 R-Q8ch, Resigns.

Toronto Maple Leafs Win

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs last night defeated the Rochester Red Wings, 2 to 1, in the fifth and deciding game of the International League final playoffs and gained the right to represent the league in the Little World Series against the American Association champions.

Perry Retains Tennis Singles At Los Angeles

British Player Takes Pacific Southwest Title for Third Time

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry proved conclusively again yesterday that he has no peer in American tennis. The Briton won his third consecutive Pacific Southwest tennis championship with a disturbingly easy victory over Lester R. Stoefen, 10—8, 6—4, 6—3.

In victory the brilliant Britisher earned the right, if history repeats itself, of winning his third consecutive United States title next year, for since this tournament started eight years ago its champions have gone on to win the national crown the succeeding year.

Stoefen, elongated Davis Cup star, gave Perry a battle only in the first set. His service puzzled the world's champion and when he chose to rush the net he frequently had Perry at a disadvantage.

This carried on until the fifth game of the second set, but from that point to the finish the invader had complete control of the situation and ran out the match much as he pleased.

Stoefen had no shots to cope with Perry's well-rounded game after the champion had once solved the Los Angeles youth's blistering service. Perry chose to keep his opponent on the baseline most of the match and in doing so won because of superior accuracy on his clever backhand shots and powerful forehand drives.

Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of Los Angeles saved the women's singles title for the United States when she defeated Katharine E. Stammers of England, 10—8, 1—6, 6—4.

The women's doubles title also saw Great Britain's stars go down to defeat when Elizabeth M. Ryan, Santa Monica and London, and Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Betty Nuthall and Freda James, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Two California youngsters, C. Gene Mako of Glendale, and Donald Budge, Oakland, national clay court champion, won the men's doubles title by defeating the world's champions this morning and the former world's champions in the finals this afternoon.

They eliminated C. W. Lott Jr. and Stoefen, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5, in the semifinals and then captured a four-set match from Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

American Athletes Defeat Japanese In Meet at Darien

DARIEN, Manchukuo, Sept. 25 (AP)—The United States track and field stars touring the Far East won a two-day meet against the Japanese Northeastern Athletic Association here yesterday, 82 to 63.

In the 200-meter dash, Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette College's sprinter, registered world-record time of 20.2s. The accepted record is Roland A. Locke's 20.6s., run at Lincoln, Neb., May 1, 1926. Metcalfe also tied the world record of 10.3s. in winning the 100-meter dash.

Charles B. Parsons, of the University of Southern California, was second, and Nishi, of Japan, third.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette; Charles B. Parson, University of Southern California, second; Tanaka, Japan, third. Time—10.3s.

400-Meter Run—Won by Howard Green, Abilene Christian College, Texas; Imai, Japan, second; Nishi, Japan, third. Time—49.5s.

800-Meter Run—Won by Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana University; Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas second; Amachika, Japan, third. Time—1m. 58.6s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas; Hamada, Japan, second; Frank Crowley, Manhattan, third. Time—4m. 10.6s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by Frank Crowley, Manhattan College; Hamada, Japan, second; Kobayashi, Japan, third. Time—10m. 4.2s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by Philip G. Good, Bowdoin; Yonezu, Japan, second; Nakamura, Japan, third. Time 14.9s.

440-Meter Relay — Won by America (Clark, Green, Parsons, Metcalfe). Time—42.3s.

Swedish Relay—Won by United States (Parsons, Metcalfe, Green and Cunningham). Time—1m. 56.7s.

Running High Jump—Won by Walter Marty, Fresno State College, 1.95 meters; Takeuchi, Japan, second; Hasagawa, Japan, third.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Walter Marty, Fresno State College, 7.57 meters; Okada, Japan, second;; Shibata, Japan, third.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Oshima, Japan; Kaneko, Japan, second; Walter Marty, Fresno State College, California, third. Distance—15.51 meters (48ft. 10½in.).

Pole Vault—Won by Takano, Japan; Wirt L. Thompson, Yale, second; Ito, Japan, third. Height—4.05 meters (13ft. 3¼in).

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Gordon G. Dunn, Stanford; Takada, Japan, second; John F. Anderson, Cornell, third. Distance—15.54 meters (49ft. 11¾in.).

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Donald E. Favor, University of Maine; John F. Anderson, Cornell, second; Okita, Japan, third. Distance—50.6 meters (166ft.).

Discus Throw—Won by John F. Anderson, Cornell, 48.83 meters; Gordon G. Dunn, Stanford, second; Liu Manchukuo, third.

Javelin Throw—Won by Deshima, Japan; Okada, Japan, second; Robert H. Clark, University of California, third. Distance—59.72 meters.

Boston Red Sox Rookie Clinches Flag for Tigers

Merena Blanks Yanks—First Detroit Victory in 25 Seasons

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	97	52	.651
New York	91	58	.611
Cleveland	82	67	.550
Boston	73	75	.493
Philadelphia	67	79	.459
St. Louis	66	82	.446
Washington	64	83	.435
Chicago	51	95	.349

Results Sept. 24

Boston 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 0.
Only games scheduled.

The Detroit Tigers clinched their first American League pennant in 25 years yesterday, but didn't even set foot on a baseball field. Kept idle by the schedule, the Tigers were at their homes and various places of amusement when they learned that a rookie left-hander of the Boston Red Sox, whose name is Johnny Merena, had shut out the Yankees, 5 to 0, and snuffed out that team's last mathematical chance to tie for the title. The youngster held the heavy-hitting Yanks to four hits and was never in serious trouble. His performance brought to a climax one of the best junior league pennant races in years, that saw the fifth-place Detroit club of 1933 capture the championship formerly held by the Washington Senators.

Detroit won its last pennant in 1909, but was defeated in the World Series by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Two years before that the Bengals also finished on top of their league, only to fail in World Series competition. This season they took the lead away from the Yankees on June 6 after making a spurt from fourth place. From that time on the two clubs changed places a number of times, but the Tigers were the most consistent. On the first day of August Cochrane's boys went out in front for good.

In yesterday's Red Sox-Yankee game, Merena, of course, was the star, but Cooke, Rick Ferrell and Mel Almada also shared the spotlight. Almada made three hits and scored two of the runs. The Yankees gave Johnny Murphy, their pitcher, poor support, making three errors. Merena was recently recalled from the Reading club of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

Two other games were played in the American League yesterday and the Philadelphia Athletics won both of them. Bob Johnson and Jimmy Foxx hit homers for the Athletics. It was Foxx's forty-fourth of the season. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	7	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	3

Batteries—Merena and R. Ferrell; Murphy and Jorgens. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 44m.

At Philadelphia—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	x	—	5	10	2
Washington	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	11	0

Batteries—Marcum, Caster and Hayes; Diggs and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Caster. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	3	6	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	0

Batteries—Dietrich and Hayes; Armbrust, Thomas and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 20m.

Galveston Wins Title

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Galveston Buccaneers won the Texas League championship last night by beating the San Antonio Missions in the sixth game of the playoff, 9 to 2. The Bucs, who had won three previous games, will play New Orle

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Advance Briskly After Early Slide Off

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Advance Well Following Early Setback

Recover Briskly in Late Trading, Closing With Good Net Gains

By Forrest Price

It was an up and down affair, principally up.

Stocks pointed downward throughout half of today's session. Then they came back rather vigorously in the afternoon.

The market was more active, total transfers footing up to about 750,000 shares.

At no time was special pressure to be noted, and early losses generally were unimportant.

United States Smelting at one time was down more than two points, but other losses were mostly a point or less.

United States Rubber first preferred, Air Reduction, Atlantic Coast Line, Manhattan Elevated, Wright Aero, May Department Stores and National Supply preferred were on the off side of the market during the early part of the session.

Advances were made by Loews, McLellan Stores preferred, Norfolk & Western preferred, Norwalk Tire preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, American Car & Foundry, Public Service of New Jersey and Commonwealth & Southern preferred. Columbia Pictures had a 3-point advance to a new high for the year.

Other good gainers were du Pont, Chrysler, Twin City preferred, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel preferred and Johns-Manville each recording 2-to-3-point advances.

Bonds generally slid downward in the early trading, but recovered smartly with equities in the late trading.

U. S. Governments were quiet, and price changes narrow, with mixed fractional gains and losses. In the foreign division, German 5s were about a point lower.

Commodities generally were headed for lower ground. A slump in foreign wheat markets undermined the price structure at Chicago, and down went wheat quotations, December dropping nearly 2 cents. Cotton and rubber also were heavy.

Corn developed strength in the late trading, pulling wheat upward with it. Cotton also rallied.

The moderate setback which started in the market yesterday soon after the opening has not seemed to dampen the ardor of those on the constructive side to any great extent. It was pointed out that it is only natural that there should be some profit-taking and a temporary lowering of prices after several days' advance.

But just the same traders are a cautious lot. And as long as the professional operator—that is the man who keeps his eye on the tape from day to day—exhibits so much temerity it is little wonder that the public has not seen fit to come into the market to any great extent.

The fact that sales are restricted is evidence that the public is still out of the market. When the total sales for the day begin to run into the millions, then it is a good guess that the public is buying.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Financial markets were hesitant today, and prices in most categories were irregularly lower.

While only meager support appeared for the majority of stocks there was, at the same time, no great pressure on any particular group. Trading was extremely dull.

Some of the utility and merchandising equities were in favor. The list, as a whole, yielded fractions to more than a point in the first hour, but many of these losses were cancelled later and replaced by small gains.

Some improvement was shown by shares of Chrysler, Loew's, Consolidated Gas, Spiegel May Stern, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Johns-Manville, Macy and American Telephone.

Smelting Issues Lower

American Smelting was off a point, and U. S. Smelting was down nearly as much. Such issues as Western Union, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, National Distillers, Case, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Alaska Juneau were quite narrow. Standard Oils of New Jersey and California eased.

Stocks rallied rather briskly in the fourth hour. Numerous small forenoon recessions were replaced by late net gains of fractions to around 2 points. Steel shares, rails and utilities were prominent on the upturn.

The resistance shown by scattered stocks was pleasing to those market students who view the present action of equities generally largely as a "technical correction."

The behavior of some of the metal issues was disconcerting to Wall Street inflationists who have been holding that drastic currency expansion must come soon or late. It was recalled that such stocks as U S Smelting and American Smelting led the downturn early this month, and were notable laggards on last week's rally.

Bonds Rally

The bond market rallied today following forenoon heaviness. Numerous secondary issues cancelled early losses and worked into the plus column in sympathy with the improved tone of the stock market.

U. S. Governments eased a bit after ruling slightly higher during the early trading. Several of the Treasurys were quoted 1-32 to 2-32 lower. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s yielded 6-32 to 98.28. Home Loan issues also lost a little ground.

The foreign division was irregular. Japanese issues reached new high levels for the current upward move.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 25	Last Sept. 24
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	108	108	108	
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	300	26¼	26	26¼	26
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	4800	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	600	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
9⅝	5	.60	Affiliated Prod	1900	5	4⅞	5	5
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	600	103	101	103	102⅞
3⅝	1½	..	Airway Elec App	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	3600	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18½
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	300	2	1¾	2	1⅞
14⅜	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	7¼	7½	7	..
16⅜	5¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	7¼	7	7	..
160⅜	115½	6	Allied Chem	600	125½	121½	125½	122
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis-Chalmers	400	12¾	11½	12¾	12
20½	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	500	4⅛	3¾	4	3¾
55⅝	41	2	Amerada	2100	43½	43	43⅝	43
41⅜	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	600	37⅝	36½	37⅝	36½
25¼	11⅞	..	Am Bank Note	300	13⅝	13	13⅜	13½
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
72⅞	46¼	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	20	58	53½	53½	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	22¼	21½	22¼	21½
107⅝	90¼	4	Am Can	800	99¼	97¼	99¼	97½
148½	126⅞	7	Am Can pf	150	139	138¼	138¼	
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	16⅞	15½	16⅜	15
56½	32¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	35	35	35	..
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	400	60	59	60	
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	27	25¾	27	25½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	600	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅞
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	13¼	12¾	13¼	
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9	9	9	9¼
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11	4¾	..	Am International	300	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6½
1½	⅛	..	Am La France	900	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	300	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1600	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
27⅝	15	..	Am Metal	200	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅞
4¾	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	3800	5¼	5	5⅛	4⅞
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	12⅞	12	12⅞	12
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	14½	13½	14½	13¾
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	9800	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13⅛
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	17½	15¾	17⅜	16⅛
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..
7¾	2⅛	..	Am Seating	1500	3	2⅞	3	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5400	34½	32⅝	34⅛	34
26½	10½	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	13½	13	13½	12½
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	66½	65	66½	
121¾	103½	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	100	118½	118½	118½	
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3600	112⅝	109¾	112½	109⅞
27⅝	7⅜	h	Am Type F pf	40	10⅜	10½	10¾	10½
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	2500	17⅜	16½	17¼	16¾
17⅛	4	..	Am Woolen	400	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9¼
83¾	36⅜	2½b	Am Woolen pf	300	42	41	42	41½
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50¼	37	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	39	39	39	
17⅝	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	12	11¾	12	11¾
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	300	33¾	33	33¾	33¼
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill pf n	3500	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	300	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5
9¼	4⅛	..	Art Metal Const	20	5¼	5¼	5	4⅝
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	39½	39½	39½	
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	5400	51⅞	49	51¾	50
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	51⅞	50	51⅞	49¼
55½	32¼	1	Atl Refining	600	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅛
55½	35¾	2	Atlas Powder	400	43	42½	42⅞	42⅞
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1200	25⅞	24½	25½	24¾
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	400	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2600	16⅛	15	16⅛	15⅝
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	18¼	18	18¾	
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18¾
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11½
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	12⅝	11¾	12⅜	11⅞
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15¾	15¼	15¾	15½
34½	26	1½	Best & Co	400	32½	33¼	32¼	31½
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3800	29⅜	27⅞	29¼	28¼
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	22	21¾	21¾	22½
10¼	7	..	Boering Airplane	1600	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½
66¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	50	48	50	48
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	30	83	83	83	83
28¼	14⅞	1.60	Borden	400	25¼	24⅞	25¼	25
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	21¾	20½	21¾	20½
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	100	19	14	14	18¾
44⅞	28¼	.75	Brooklyn Man T	1500	40¾	40	40¾	40⅞
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	92	91½	92	92¼
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	44½	44½	44½	
80½	58	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	60	60	60	58
10⅞	4¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
7¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	700	12½	12	12⅛	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	200	16⅜	16¾	16¾	16
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	30	40½	40½	40½	..

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1400	39¼	37¾	39¼	37⅜
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14⅞
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	13⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1900	43	41	43	40¾
33⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	1600	27½	27	27½	27
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	3100	23¼	21¼	23	22
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	600	10⅝	9½	10	9¾
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	300	25	24½	24½	..
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	200	60	60	60	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	1400	36⅞	35½	36⅞	35⅞
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	38¾	38	38¾	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	43¼	42⅜	43¼	42¾
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
15	4¼	..	Chi & N western	800	6½	6	6½	6
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	600	12¼	11½	12¼	11½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	4⅜	4¾	4⅞	
9⅝	3¼	h	Chi RI&P Tr	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1½	⅛	..	C StP M & O	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
30½	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	28½	27½	28	28½
17⅜	10¾	..	Chile Copper	20	12	12	12	
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	11200	34½	31¾	34⅜	32½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	19¼	19	19¼	19
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	400	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅜
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	800	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
115	95	7	Cluett Peab pf	30	110	110	110	
18½	9¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	15	14⅝	15⅛	14¾
95	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90	90	90	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	12¾	11⅞	12¾	12⅛
8¾	3⅜	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	4⅜	4	4	4¼
33¼	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	19	19	19	
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	6600	9¾	8½	9⅜	8¾
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	63	61½	63	63
37	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	2900	37⅜	34¼	37⅜	34
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	600	66	65	66	63¾
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	1200	28	27	28	27⅝
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	700	103½	103½	103½	105
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	56¼	55	56¼	55
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2800	20¼	19⅜	20¼	19⅜
33¼	11½	..	Comwlth & So	19800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	800	38	35⅞	38	35½
3¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1900	29	27	29	27¾
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3¾	3	3¾	2⅞
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	2600	14¼	13	14¼	12¾
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	8100	30	27¾	30	28⅛
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88½	88½	88½	87½
43⅞	11½	..	Consol Gas pf	100	88½	88½	88½	87½
4⅜	1½	.42b	Consol Lanudries	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	600	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	400	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	6½	6	6½	1
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅛	1	1	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	10½	50½	50½	
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	800	82¼	81¼	82¼	82
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	27½	27	27½	27
2⅝	1	..	Cont Motors	900	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	3200	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	18¾
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	110	44¾	44½	44¾	44⅞
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	600	62⅜	60½	62⅜	60½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	500	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32¼
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	14	14	14	..
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	400	22½	22¼	22½	..
69	47	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	62	62	62	..
6⅝	1⅝	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	4½	4½	4½	..
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	200	19	18⅞	19	..
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1600	8¼	7½	8⅛	7¾
6⅛	20⅝	..	Cuban Am S pf	230	58½	57	58	57
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	18¾	18	18¾	18⅝
85¾	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	100	73	73	73	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¼

—D—

34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	1900	18	17	18	17¾
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	900	12½	12	12¼	12
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	900	41¾	38½	41½	40
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	2800	18⅜	17¼	18⅜	17⅝
55½	10	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	300	40½	40	40½	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	21½	21½	21½	
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30	30	30	
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	800	43	42½	43	43
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	16¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	190	16⅜	15⅜	16	15⅝
11⅞	6¾	..	Dresser B	100	6	6	6	
110	100	8	Duplan Silk pf	40	100¾	100¾	100¾	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2600	91½	88	91½	88½

—E—

101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	200	98½	98	98	98
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	500	14½	14¼	14½	14½
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2800	23½	21¾	23½	22
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	8	7⅞	7⅞	7½
9⅝	5½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	4½	4¼	4½	4
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1200	10	9⅞	10	9½
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1500	11	10	11	10
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	34	34	34	..
17⅜	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125½	125½	125½	
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	13½	13⅛	13½	12½
25½	13	..	Engineers PS pf	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14½
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Big	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	600	12¾	12	12¾	12
23	9	..	Erie RR 2pf	900	10⅜	9	10⅜	
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	9	9	9	8¾
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	2600	18½	16	18½	16⅜

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	5½	5½	5½	
62	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	60	41½	40	40	42
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1¾	1½	1½	..
31	20	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	23	23	23	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	27⅞	27	27⅞	27
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	400	14	13⅝	14	13⅞
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	16½	16¼	16¼	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	11½	11½	11½	..
17¼	4¼	..	Foundation	200	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¼
27½	17⅛	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	21	20	21	
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	800	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11¾
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	200	24¾	24	24½	24
160⅛	113½	6	Freeport Tex pf	200	114	114	114	
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	30	17	17	17	..
19⅝	8	..	Fuller 3pf	40	7½	7	7½	7

—G—

4⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20	10½	..	Gamewell	770	12	11½	11½	12
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7½	7½	7½	7¼
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	400	33¼	32	33¼	32¼
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	500	17	16	17	16½
10¼	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
6⅛	2¼	..	Gen Cable	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
12	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	17	17	17	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	6500	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	18
13¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅜
36⅝	28	1.80	Gen Foods	700	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22	13	..	Gen G&E 8% A	10	17½	17½	17½	
84½	51	3	Gen Mills	200	51½	51½	51½	52
115	103	6	Gen Mills pf	200	110⅜	110½	110½	
42	34⅝	1	Gen Motors	11000	30	28½	30	29
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	10	10	10	
25½	10½	.60f	Gen Print Ink	60	18½	18½	18½	
5⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
45⅝	23⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	26¼	25⅝	26¼	25½
19½	10	..	Gen Refract et	100	12½	12½	12½	
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1000	11	10⅝	11	10⅜
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	61½	61½	61½	
6⅝	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	500	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
28¼	15⅜	1f	Glidden	200	23½	22¼	23½	22⅜
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	100	102	102	102	..
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	800	17⅞	17¼	17½	17½
18	8	..	Goodrich	1000	10½	10	10½	10
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	100	38	38	38	
41⅜	18⅛	..	Goodyear	2500	22¼	20¾	22¼	21¼
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1 pf	100	70	70	70	..
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	200	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	400	5½	4⅞	5½	5
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	1000	33	31	31	..
40⅜	28	1	Grant (WT)	1000	29½	29	29½	29½
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	1500	15½	14⅜	15½	14½
15¼	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	700	29¾	28¾	29½	29

—H—

8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2000	5¼	4¾	5¼	5
52¾	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	200	37¾	36	37¾	35¼
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	10	38	38	38	
24¾	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	200	14½	14½	14½	14
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	50	55	55	55	55
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
12⅛	5¼	..	Hercules Motors	200	7

Libertys Turned In For Conversion Total $844,000,000

Holders of $596,000,000 Prefer 4-Year 2½ P. C. Notes, Rest Bonds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Tenders of $844,000,000 called Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds in exchange for new lower-interest securities were announced last night by Secretary Morgenthau, bringing to approximately 80 per cent the obligations offered for conversion in the current $1,724,000,000 operation.

Holders of $596,000,000 of the Libertys, called for Oct. 15, applied for four-year 2½ per cent notes. The books closed on the notes today, but applications for 10-12 year 3¼ per cent bonds will be received until further notice. Applications for the latter total $248,000,000.

All but $10,000,000 of a $524,000,000 certificate issue maturing Sept. 15 was refunded with two-year 1½ per cent notes.

Treasury officials said they were pleased with the response to the two exchange operations. A conversion, they said, was considered successful if only 20 per cent of security holders preferred to be paid in cash.

Officials said they had expected the notes to be preferred over the new bonds because many banks desired short-term maturities.

No further important financing is expected before December, and officials have not indicated whether another block of Fourth Liberty 4¼s will be called on Oct. 15, effective in April. Notice of call must be served six months in advance of the interest date named.

The last sale of 182-day discount bills, dated Sept. 26, was made at an average price equivalent to a .31 per cent interest rate the Treasury announced. Of $194,266,000 applied for, $75,023,000 was accepted.

Nonferrous Metal Market Featured By Drop in Pig Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The decline of $1 a ton in the price of pig lead was the principal development among the nonferrous metals last week.

Quotations were brought down to new low levels for the year of 3.65 cents a pound, New York, and 3.50 cents, East St. Louis. The decline was due to dull business. The drop in price came on Friday and the next day the American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced that surplus stocks in the United States fell more than 6000 tons, the best showing in many months. A month previous stocks of lead were the highest on record and responsible in large measure for the low prices.

Copper was somewhat more active both here and abroad, though business was still below normal for this season of the year. Tuesday was the most active day in the local market, more than 1000 tons having been sold then, while there were two or three days of 1000-ton sales in Europe. Prices were unchanged all week at 9 cents at home and 6.85 cents in Europe.

It is rumored than an international copper conference will be held at New York in October. Foreign producers would agree to curtail production if United States producers would agree to lessen their dumping of copper into Europe. Many doubt whether such an agreement could be effected.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 75

A quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending September 30, 1934, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 29, 1934. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

James Talcott, Inc.

Factors

1854 — 1934

Entire output of mills sold and financed

225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

"Factoring & Recovery" on request

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 17
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

Confidence Returns In Footwear Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 25

CONFIDENCE is returning once more to the shoe and leather industries, according to Louis J. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Tanners' Council of America, speaking yesterday before the semiannual style convention of the National Shoe Retailers' Association in session at the Hotel Astor. He said that shoe output for this year will probably reach 350,000,000 pairs, a total equal to the 1933 production and only 10,000,000 under that of 1929.

Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion that government spending during the winter would buttress consumer purchasing power and that the shoe industry thereby would benefit. He thought that the decision of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to withhold drought hides from the market a good plan, and stated that indications now were for government purchase of 7,000,000 head of cattle instead of the 10,000,000 originally estimated.

South Sees 12-Cent Cotton Undergirding Revived Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With the South leading the nation in recovery, merchants and business men are prepared for the best fall and winter season since 1929. Indicative of prosperity in this section department store sales in the Atlanta Federal Reserve District for the first six months of the year showed a 36 per cent increase over the same period of 1933, or more than for any other reserve district.

The feeling of good times for the next six months is based on the harvesting now in process of one of the largest crops in years, together with much higher prices for farm products. The price of cotton is pegged at 12 cents by the Government, enabling the farmer if he desires to obtain a loan for that amount and hold the staple for higher prices. This arrangement is advantageous to the merchant as the 12-cent loan is usually placed immediately into channels of trade.

Generally in the Southeast production is exceeding the quota as fixed under the Bankhead Act. Alabama's crop for instance will be about 100,000 bales above the quota.

For years experts have preached a diversity of crops and the better class of farmers tried it and found it profitable. The Federal Government through the Bankhead Act has put government money and energy behind the program of diversification and for this year at least it proved highly succesful.

As an example Alabama estimated corn crop this year is 47,000,000 bushels compared with 36,00,000 bushels last year. The hay crop has shown an equally large increase.

Western Business Improves for Eighth Consecutive Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—For the eighth consecutive month of 1934, general business conditions in the Far West show improvement over the corresponding months of 1933, acording to the Bank of America index of Far Western business for August. The index stands at 65.8, which is nearly a 6 per cent gain over the corresponding month last year.

The preliminary August 1934 index is 1.4 points lower than the revised July index. This compares with a decrease of 1.8 points from July to August, 1933, a decrease of 2.7 from July to August, 1932, and a decline of 5.9 points in the like period in 1931.

Retail sales and bank debits for the Far West show substantial gains over 1933, the Pacific Coast branch banking organization reports. Aggregate dollar volume of 89 reporting retail establishments increased 5 per cent in August over the corresponding month last year.

Margin Regulations Are Now Completed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Federal Reserve officials disclosed today that stock market margin regulations had been completed except for a few controversial points and had been placed in the hands of the 12 reserve banks for simultaneous nation-wide release when these issues were settled.

They said definitely the rules would not be made public before the close of the financial market today, but indicated a possibility they might be ready sometimes tonight.

Among the questions being argued at a board conference that promised to be of extended duration were some margin proposals that met criticism for being too rigid.

Officials, who have been hoping to issue the regulations for the last two or three days, said agreement was nearer on some points, but refused to promise publication of the regulation at any stated time.

Want Canadians to Agree On Single Silver Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Commission houses and metal brokers in New York are much interested in the possibility of there being rival markets in Canada where silver futures will be traded in. The feeling here is that there is hardly room for one silver futures market in Montreal and another in Toronto, and a movement has begun to influence the Canadian sponsors of the two markets to compose their differences and agree on a single market.

Toronto points to its 319 tickers carrying quotations to many cities in Canada and United States as a good reason for getting the choice, since a wide ticker service is necessary to the maintenance of an active market. There are 13 Toronto tickers in New York.

Harvard Dean Says Business Needs Federal Reassurance

Wallace B. Donham Urges Clearing Atmosphere of Uncertainty—Says Bureaucracy Leads to Stodgy Civilization—Reform Must Wait on Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The principal hope for rehabilitation of our economic and social life lies in assurance to the managers of American industry that political policies will again make business initiative and courage possible." In these words Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, summarized the address he made today at the Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, held under the auspices of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Dean Donham added his voice to those coming from the United States Chamber of Commerce which yesterday asked President Roosevelt to give business some assurance as to future policies, saying that the elimination of fears and uncertainties is the chief requisite for recovery.

Mr. Donham said in part:

The Search for Security

"The danger now is that mistakes will not be recognized and corrected in time, and that the vast government organization may hinder rather than help business to start. In the search for security, without the President's intending anything of the sort, we may destroy initiative in the group which has done the outstanding American job, deter youth from entering this field, and in spite of their unsatisfactory past record, turn over to Government and the civil service the whole problem of determining policies in our industries. If these things happen we shall be stultified by the dead hand of an incompetent bureaucracy. This road to security leads to a stodgy civilization, fixed classes, and lost freedom and opportunity for the individual. In the end it will fail not only to stimulate progress but to give the security which is the excuse for taking it.

"I am not advocating the impossible theory of self-centered business men that industry be left alone to govern itself. This dream is as unrealistic as the thesis held by many in Washington that Government must control the detailed conduct of business. Neither course presents a way out. Government is supreme, but if Government is to do its job well it must attain that measure of restraint in the use of power which alone justifies the possession of power. It must seek the fewest possible simple, easily enforced limitations on individual initiative and freedom essential to control the anti-social minority. Beyond that its function and its policy should always be encouragement and support rather than regimentation.

"The encouragement of business involves correcting past mistakes and removing fear of continuous new changes in policy. It involves assurances relieving managers from general alarm that the Government intends, not to be even-handed between employer and employee, but to force unionization, higher wage rates and shorter hours, and therefore higher prices, on our consuming public and our industries without any effective measures to stimulate sales at the new prices and without regard to the effect of high prices on consumption. As a result demand has fallen off and with it total wage payments. There can be no security for American industry unless our employers are fair and liberal to labor, but now we need a moratorium on strikes.

Federal Competition

"Many thousands of private investors have put huge amounts into developing our electric and gas industries in the past and similar further investments in such utilities might easily be a factor in relieving unemployment. We need a clear statement to the men managing these utilities that while the Government intends to regulate abuses, it does not intend to put them out of business or to compete with them in the retail distribution of power. The vast government power projects have disturbed both investors and managers not only in this great industry regardless of location but in every other field of private enterprise. Private business needs assurance that the government will not compete with its citizens. The country still depends on its railroads, but no progress is made in reestablishing their earnings or controlling unfair competition. On the contrary, Congress picks them out to carry the heavy burden of an experimental old age pension plan.

"There is widespread belief that the administration is unfriendly to profits. It must be recognized that some leading men in the New Deal are unfriendly to profits, but I do not believe the President shares this view. The nation needs reassurance on this point. While it is obviously impossible to give definite assurance of the future of our currency while European exchanges are so unstable, it is possible to reassure the nation that currency will not be again changed on an experimental basis for internal reasons and that everything practicable will be done to stabilize international exchange.

Need Private Initiative

"Private initiative cannot be restored to managers of our industries so long as their important decisions are made in an atmosphere of constant uncertainty created by fear of government attitudes, of inflation, and of the decisions of a group of men who had to be hastily gathered together, without training for the purpose; overwhelmed, overworked, and often made arrogant by the magnitude of jobs undertaken all at once. Too frequently they must be incompetent to handle the problems they face, yet their decisions constantly upset business. Planning is impossible under such conditions and initiative disappears.

"We must not rely on government to employ our people. Business must expand. Nor should we confuse recovery with reform. The need is critical, and recovery our present problem. We can easily lose what we have by impatient efforts at reform. Indeed without recovery there can be no effective reform."

Japan Is Reported Flooding Trinidad With Cheap Shoes

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 25 (AP)—Japan has found a substitute for her rayons and cottons shut out of this market for the balance of the year and is flooding Trinidad with cheap shoes rejected by Jamaica.

Undaunted by the textile quotas, already exhausted, Japan is dumping shoes, which affects chiefly English and Czechoslovakian manufacturers. No less than 48,000 pairs were imported in the first seven months of 1934, half of which came in July alone.

The swift rise is indicated by the fact that 9000 pairs were imported during the first quarter, 15,000 in the second, and 24,000 in July, eclipsing all previous records. The shoes have leather uppers and rubber soles, in contrast to the former shipments of canvas rubber soled shoes. In July only 1800 of the latter were imported, and these largely from Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Malaya.

Japanese shoes enter Trinidad at an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent plus a surtax of 10 per cent on the invoice value, which includes cost, insurance and freight. They can sell here for $1.20 a pair. Thus the 24,000 pairs cost $10,800, paid a duty of $4300, and will retail at a minimum of $28,800.

Quick Resumption Of Business After Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25—Following the conclusion of the marine workers' strike in July, California business statistics are showing for the most part a quick resumption of activity at or near the levels which prevailed before the strike.

Business activity on the Pacific coast, according to the index of western business, compiled by the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, San Francisco, rose during August to the highest point since October, 1931, amounting to 74.3 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

In August of last year the index was at 67.9 per cent. Bank debits in California in August rose 11.6 per cent above August, 1933, levels, in comparison with July when they were 6.8 per cent under the corresponding month of last year. Similarly, August department store sales in comparison with a 12 per cent dollar volume decrease in July, rose 4.8 per cent above August, 1933.

Automobile sales in California are holding up well, the August total being the highest reported for any month since early 1931. Passenger car sales for the year to date show gains of 23 per cent over 1933 and 60 per cent over 1932, while commercial car sales have run 53.5 per cent and 70 per cent ahead of the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

British Columbia Municipalities To Cut Interest Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—In the most drastic attack on debt ever attempted by a Canadian province, the British Columbia Government instructed all municipalities to scale down the interest rates on their outstanding bonds by compulsion—in plain terms to repudiate their existing contracts.

Every municipality was told to call its bondholders together and make an arrangement with them by which the interest rates would be scaled down to the basis of the municipality's ability to pay.

Such arrangements, the Government said, would be ratified by legislation at the next session of the Legislature. Where the bondholders and a municipality cannot agree on an interest rate, the dispute will be settled by the Legislature, which means that the Government will decide the question.

The Government itself started this process by scaling down the interest to be paid on the debt of three municipalities to 1 per cent for three years, the subsequent rate to be determined on the basis of conditions prevailing then. This does not mean, however, that all municipalities will seek a 1 per cent rate from their bondholders. The three municipalities affected by the Government's arrangement already were bankrupt and were being administered by Government officials. They could not pay more than 1 per cent.

New Canadian Bills to Be Shorter Than U. S. Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The portrait of little Princess Elizabeth will grace the new Canadian $10 bills when the new Bank of Canada takes over the first quota of the Dominion's currency. His Majesty's portrait will be on another, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family on other bills.

The new banknotes will be smaller than the present issues of the Dominion and the chartered banks. They will measure 6 inches by 2⅞ inches. The present bills are 7⅜ inches by 3⅛. The new bills are shorter but wider than the small United States bills which are 6 5-16 by 2 11-16. It will be at least four months before they will be in circulation.

Under the Bank Act the chartered banks start to lose their bank note circulation privileges in 1936. In that year 5 per cent of the currency will be withdrawn from circulation, holders receiving the new Bank of Canada notes in exchange. In the ensuing four years a furtner 5 per cent will be withdrawn. Then for five years 10 per cent will be withdrawn annually, leaving the chartered banks with only 25 per cent of their original note issue.

World Trade Drop Finds Reflection At Utrecht Fair

32 P. C. Fewer Foreign Concerns Exhibit—Dutch Business Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, The Netherlands—The strangling effect on international trade of present world-wide customs restrictions has been clearly reflected at the semiannual Utrecht Industries and Trade Fair, held Sept. 11 to 20.

This important business event, which is generally regarded in Europe as a reliable trade barometer, has recorded a fall in the number of foreign firms exhibiting at the autumn fair of 1933 from 265 to 179 on this occasion, a drop of 32 per cent. On the other hand more Dutch firms were participating, so that the total number of exhibitors was higher at 1138, compared with 1119 a year ago.

Among the 179 foreign stands there were 83 German, 30 British 13 Polish, 12 American, 10 Austrian, 9 Belgian and 8 Danish firms.

In widely differing branches of Dutch business a firm conviction is growing that the whole strength of the business world must be directed toward stabilization of the principal currencies and removal of the main trade barriers. However, although signs concerning stabilization of currencies are still seen to be vague, it is considered that the last six months have brought to light definite indications among the nations of a contemplated change of course in favor of less restrictive trade barriers.

In the first place it is pointed out that President Roosevelt has announced to the world that the different countries should apply themselves to the production of those commodities for which they are fitted and equipped best and which they can produce cheapest, and that they should circulate these goods in a free international interchange.

Furthermore extreme autarchy is thought to be no longer the keynote of Herr Adolf Hitler's speeches, while Signor Benito Mussolini's recent contention that no country can subsist under a system of insular politics and economics is welcomed. Hopeful signs of a revolt against economic nationalism are seen coming from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Meanwhile the improvement of activity in Dutch business life in the six months ending Aug. 31 has been only slight. The hopeful expectations of last spring regarding a strong upturn of business in general have been only partly fulfilled. Unemployment is slightly higher than a year ago. Imports have contracted to a greater extent than exports since last year.

Recent developments in Germany have led the Netherlands to put up a new exchange clearing scheme with Germany. Payment of Dutch claims is fully guaranteed under the new scheme.

Crude Oil Output In United States Off 50,201 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 25 (AP)—Decreases in Oklahoma and California brought about a 50,201-barrel decline in daily average crude oil production of the United States last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says. Production fell from 2,590,876 to 2,540,675 barrels.

Oklahoma output dropped from 502,420 to 476,355 barrels; that of California fell from 494,000 to 465,000 barrels.

There was another increase in Texas, from 1,110,008 to 1,110,604 barrels, with East Texas production rising from 523,800 to 525,224 barrels a day.

Kansas output was down 205 barrels at 126,380 barrels; the eastern area, including Michigan, registered an increase from 133,485 to 133,971 barrels; in the Rocky Mountains there was an increase from 95,570 to 98,150 barrels.

Power Project Will Aid Washington's Mining Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Sept. 25—Washington's mining industry promises to become one of the greatest consumers of electrical energy to be produced by the $63,000,000 Grand Coulee federal hydroelectric project now in process of consrtuction, according to a statement made before delegates to a mining convention in session here by Dean A. E. Drucker of Washington State College school of mines.

New developments in electrometallurgical methods for processing ores, and a marked trend toward the use of light allows in all phases of industry, were listed as reasons for this prediction.

Extensive surveys of the State's resources in light alloys made by Dean Drucker show that with the development of cheap electricity in this region there is every reason to expect the early development of these minerals for the making of light alloys, adding to employment and creating additional markets for local products. Convention delegates were told that the prospects of the mining industry using a large proportion of cheap power from Grand Coulee was one of the factors which induced President Roosevelt to take favorable action on the hydroelectric project.

Tide Water Concern Plans Big Syracuse Oil Terminal

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—One of New York State's largest gasoline and oil terminals will be erected immediately in Syracuse by the Tide Water Oil Company, it was announced today. The terminal will have an ultimate capacity of 6,800,000 gallons for motor oil, gasoline and heating oil.

This is the second big terminal expansion by the Tide Water company within a month, the other being built in Boston.

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Lapel Helmet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gentleman above is very snug in a coat and helmet invented by Morris Arst of Chicago, who obtained U. S. Patent No. 1972585 for the idea. The coat is made with a double lapel. One of these is split at the back and equipped with a zipper-like arrangement. When not needed the helmet is merely a lapel! This seems to be an ideal arrangement for aviators and motorists—and should certainly eliminate drafts down the neck.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXXII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THE old annalists waxed eloquent about the good peace William of Normandy made when he became King of England, and declared that a man might "fare through the country with his bosom full of gold" in safety. The story of William's methods of bringing England under heel has often been told:

and how he set mootings
and how he set hustings
and how he set sciren (shires)
and made frith of deoren (warrens for deer).

But to the modern etymologist the most valuable of his achievements was the compilation of the "Domesday Book," with its list of all the landholders and householders in the country. Many of these names, altered in form and spelling, now decorate our present-day directories. Thus we find Robertus de *Bruis*, from which we get *Bruce*. The name comes from *Bruys* or *Brousse*, meaning "the brushwood," from the Old French *bruis*. This Robert who fought at Senlac was rewarded with generous grants of land in Yorkshire.

Then there is Godwin Frampold. This is now very rare, and means "quarrelsome." Shakespeare uses it in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Act II, Scene 2): "Alas! the sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very jealousy man; she leads a very frampold life with him."

Algar is from the Old German *Adalgar*, and has given the surnames *Alger* and *Elgar*. The same name through French has contributed *Anger*. The ancient *Alward* has become the modern *Aylward* and *Alwin*. The Domesday *Aldred* is from the Anglo-Saxon *Ealdred*, and remains unchanged. The family name *Aldrett* is also from the same source.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

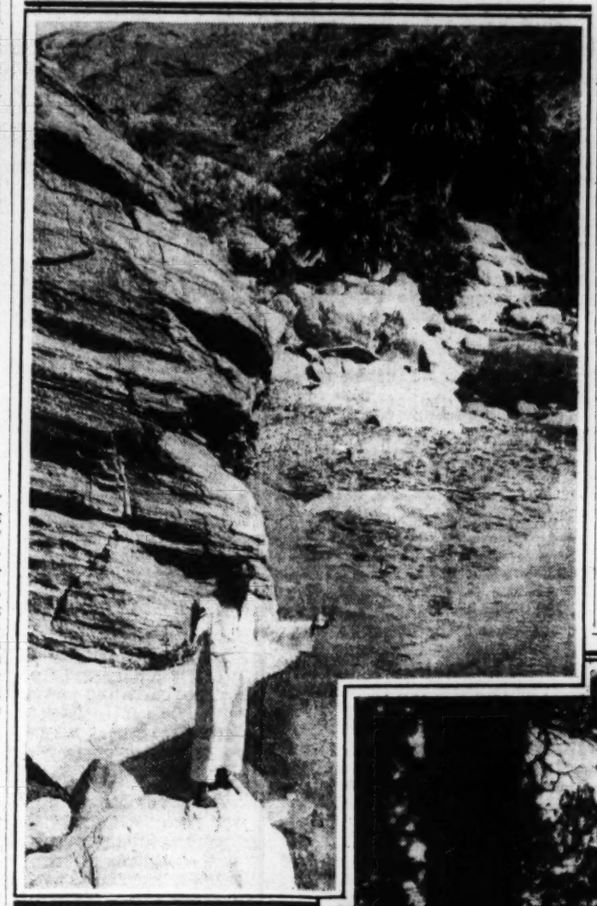
Ananias and Sapphira

CARE should be taken to distinguish between the Ananias who was the husband of Sapphira, and two other New Testament characters of the same name, one of whom healed Paul of his blindness at Damascus (Acts 22:12f), while the other was one of the Apostle's chief accusers at Jerusalem (Acts 23:2).

In the early Christian community, voluntary gifts were brought to the apostles for distribution among the poor (Acts 4:32-37); and Peter makes it plain that Ananias and his wife were in no way obligated to contribute (5:4). Thus when they "sold a possession" and gave only part of the proceeds to the common fund (5:1f), their fault clearly lay in the fact that they falsely claimed to be giving the whole sum (cf. 5:8) —hypocritically seeking credit for what they had not done.

This claim was followed by the stern rebuke of Peter; and Ananias and Sapphira paid a dire penalty for "lying unto God" (5:14).

Scenic Bits of California



HERMIT OF PALM CANYON

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

HERMIT OF PALM CANYON. For newspaper reproduction there is too little contrast between the tones. The figure of the hermit merges into the background. The pose is strained. Had the figure been placed near the left edge and faced more away from the camera the composition would be much stronger. The figure is merely a continuation of the line of the cliff, at the same time connecting the boulder in the foreground, virtually making a straight line down through the picture. Good composition requires that all linese be broken up. The lighting was entirely too flat, merging all of the tones.

The Road to Monterey. There is a lack of separation between the sky and the water; and a general haze in the background obscures the detail. The horizon line should always be evident. The trunks of the trees are without detail, as are the rest of the black tones of the print.

This view calls for a yellow filter or color screen. Consider the results which would be obtained by its use: The foliage would be rendered in a lighter tone, thereby giving detail; the sky line would be clearly defined; the haze would be overcome; and by holding back the sky, sufficient exposure could be given to the film to render the necessary detail in the trunks of the trees.

Both Photographs by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., for the Monitor Camera Club
ROAD THROUGH THE PINES TO MONTEREY

Daily Anecdote

Women in Politics

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who may think that the participation of women in affairs of state is something modern, as well as those who believe that taxation troubles are incidents of latter-day life, should delve into Roman history.

Hortensius was born in Rome 114 years before the Christian era. He was an orator whose fame persists to this day. He had a daughter, Hortensia, upon whom the mantle of her father's eloquence fell.

When it was demanded that the women of Rome should render, under oath, a list of their property, in anticipation of a heavy tax to be assessed, Hortensia appeared before the triumviri, composed of Anthony, Octavius and Lepidus, and pleaded the cause of her sex with such force and eloquence that the decree was annulled.

Today's Limerick

It was early to make his adieux
But the captain required that his crieux
Be ready to sail
At the change of the gale,
So late hours he always eschieux.

In Lighter Vein

His Opportunity

"Three gallons of petrol, please."

"Yes, sir. Want some engine oil, too?"

"No, just petrol."

"Do you want some paint? Your car needs it, and we've got some paint—heat-proof, dirt-proof, guaranteed to last."

"No, I want only petrol today."

"Then you want your car washed?"

"I tell you I want only petrol today!"

"Yes, sir; but—say, your rear lights are cracked. You need new ones. We've just got in some new crack-proof celluloid lights. Shall I put some in?"

"No! I want only petrol, do you understand?"

"Your magneto needs adjusting—did you hear that funny noise? It needs adjusting. I'll fix it, what?"

"No! I only want petrol, petrol! Do you hear?"

"Yes, sir!" And with the petrol obtained, the exasperated motorist drove away. But for once the garage man had got even with his barber! —*Humorist.*

Safety

"Jimmy, auntie will never kiss you with a dirty face."

"That's what I thought."—*Toronto Globe.*

Runs

The commanding officer was reviewing the regiment, and he noticed a private whose appearance was rather unsoldierly. "Sergeant, what's the trouble with that man? Does he ever wash his face?"

"Yes, sir," announced the sergeant.

"Are you sure, now?"

"Yes, sir, I'm quite sure," insisted the sergeant, "but his face dries a bad color, sir."

What He Sought

"You sometimes find a pearl in an oyster stew," remarked the waiter, pleasantly.

But the customer only grunted: "I'm looking for oysters."—*Toronto Globe.*

Extended Tour

"You were gone longer on your auto tour than you intended, were you not, Mr. Snodgrass?"

"Yes, I was, but it took us an extra day to fold up the road maps."

Chip

"Son of a famous writer has recently published a volume of sea stories. The young man's name is Peter Belloc."—*News item.*

A chip off the old Belloc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Time for Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

MISS K—— was a very efficient executive in a large manufacturing company. When the firm went out of business, she found it impossible to get a position, as her training had been of a highly specialized kind. She therefore decided to take a well-earned rest and live on her savings until conditions were changed.

Her habit of industry, however, soon made idleness difficult. Suddenly it became clear to her that now was a time for giving, a time for everyone to give of whatever reserves he or she had. In her own case, her contribution could be the free bestowing of her time and ability.

Miss K—— volunteered the next day for social service in a local settlement house. Her gift for organizing and managing was soon recognized, and she was given charge of a group of young foreign girls—with whom she became outstandingly successful. Through unflagging efforts she established a library at the house, with books in many languages; and she persuaded the young people to bring their parents with them in the evenings, and saw to it that those who were striving for a new tongue were not cut off from their native literature while learning.

Inspired by Miss K——'s example, a philanthropic and wealthy woman decided to make use of her summer estate, which had been closed for two years. This charming place became an outdoor and summer extension of the settlement house work. And Miss K—— was put in full charge, at a salary in keeping with her spirit and intelligence.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Dormitory Restaurant

A YOUNG man now attending college earns all of his expenses by running a small buffet-type restaurant in his dormitory room. Last June he came home with money jingling in his pockets.

Twice each week his mother, in a near-by town, sends a box containing apples, brownies, and applesauce cake made in the form of cup cakes. All of these he sells for five cents each. He buys milk by the quart and sells that for five cents a glass. Sandwiches made of meats and various spreads sell very well.

His busiest time is in the late evening, as the boys in the dormitory are hungry after several hours spent at their studies. C. E. W.

Brevities

Baltimore Sun: Now that trains are taking to the air, we look forward to captive balloons along the right of way warning one-seater planes to "Cross Crossings Cautiously." And will air passengers be informed before long that the diner is three gliders in the rear?

Los Angeles Times: A stenographer may save your time, but alas! the ease of dictating makes you long-winded and wastes the other fellow's.

Kansas City Star: Comforting hot weather simile: As cool as a pretty woman appropriating your place in the line in front of a bank teller's window.

Punch: A new handbag is shaped like a coal-scuttle. Another daring innovation is a handbag shaped like a handbag.

El Paso World News: Flattery when practiced as a fine art is called tact.

Quotation for Today

RELIGION is the best armor in the world, but the worse cloak.

—JOHN NEWTON.

The Children's Corner

A Lesson From Gray Kitty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT shall we do to keep kitty clean?" said Mary, and picked her up.

"Give her a bath in soap and water," said Converse, her brother, coming closer.

Then they decided it would be better to dry clean her. That was what the man at the animal store had told them to do. They remembered now—about not destroying her own habits of cleanliness.

The little girl was holding high a much-puzzled gray kitten that squirmed and looked about with green eyes full of wonder, and Converse tried to repeat what the man had said:

"To wash a cat with water frequently—that is to lose her own bath habits.

"To dry clean a cat once in a while—that is just to help her.

"Cats are wise in the ways of life. Let her do her best, you children."

So into the yard Mary and Converse hurried. The girl snuggled the cat and the boy carried a pan. The coarse cornmeal found at the barn cost little. They sprinkled it on her as she lay in the pan, and no one helped them even rub it into her fur.

"It's fun to put it over her back," Mary squealed with laughter.

"She likes it, see, see!" Converse was dancing with happiness.

The cat shuffled around and rolled over.

Brushing it out came next. The last grains she shook off. Her nice shiny appearance had all come back. The children took a closer look at her.

All done. The cat bounced up out of the pan and jumped down to the grass.

"It was so easy," chirped Mary, as she put the pan away for next time.

"It was really fun," came from Converse, for kitty had allowed them to tickle and play with her.

Their high voices sounded a chorus of praise. Already they had discovered that their new pet had a good temper.

And soon they came to know there is great value in permitting and encouraging self-help. This gave them a hint at good for themselves. Boys and girls, as well as cats, must not be cheated out of a chance to do their best.

Converse spoke slowly, remembering something the animal store man had said.

"It's so easy to spoil cats—make 'em leaners."

Then he stroked its clean coat of fur tenderly and played with it in a friendly way.

"Us, too!" chirped Mary.

She had listened and understood what the man had said, even if she had not remembered his words as well as her brother.

What They Say

Forward!

"Always the human race has gone forward, and always it will go forward."—*Harold L. Ickes.*

Progress Unlimited

"The limits of progress are not in sight."—*William A. Del Mar, acting chairman, National Research Council.*

Reading Newspapers

"Every boy should leave school able to read a newspaper intelligently."—*E. Wynn-Williams.*

Social Insurance

"I am interested in a social insurance program only in so far as it tends to restore the equivalent of the garden and the woodpile which our industrial readjustment has taken away."—*Owen D. Young.*

A Motive

"Our congressional committee has proof that most of the howl about Communism in this country today is for the purpose of hampering President Roosevelt." —*Representative Carl M. Weideman, Michigan.*

Hoarding

"There is no justification for attempting to persuade the public to hoard canned goods under fear of a reduction in their supply."—*Dr. Frederick C. Howe, A. A. A. consumers' counsel.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Heckler*

By CARMACK

The Gloom Chasers ran into their first difficulty today—
ARF! BOW-WOW! ARF! ARF!
We were having a meeting and just about everybody was trying to bark at once—
The result was, some of the neighbors complained of the noise—
So we adjourned to the vacant lot across the street—
And then Tiddlywinks, as chief-Dog-in-Charge suggested that there be less barking and more tail-wiggling after which everything was all right—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stabilizing Confidence

TWO simultaneous and apparently contradictory developments are complicating the politico-economic problem of the United States. Opinion is moving from the center toward both the right and the left. At the very time that primary elections in one state after another are recording popular approval of the New Deal or a demand for something more radical, conservative criticism of the Administration is becoming both sharper and clearer. Particularly are business leaders becoming more antagonistic to the continuation of experiments. They are calling with increasing vigor for clarification of the Roosevelt program.

Typical of this demand are the questions just put to the President by directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce. They ask chiefly for a definition of policy on stabilization, budget balancing, NRA, AAA, and government competition with private enterprise. For some reason nothing is said about plans for social security legislation, although presidential advisers are preparing a scheme of unemployment insurance.

It has been apparent for some time that Mr. Roosevelt would not much longer be free to continue his rôle of quarterback, changing his plays to meet the changing position of the opponent, economic depression. Such flexibility was possible only while his plays were untried but promising, with a cheering nation supporting any move he wished to make. That time has passed. Today most of the plays have been tried and judgments have been formed as to their value. Moreover the rooters have become 120,000,000 coaches and large groups of them have power enough to give orders to the quarterback. That is the political situation.

On the economic side the Administration team has come down to a corner of the field where only certain plays are likely to go. Continual shifts are of doubtful value; the need is less for brilliant improvisation than for steady plugging in carrying through plays already devised. In fact the fear that the quarterback may change the signals again is affecting the morale of the influential alumni who help to pay the coach. The spectators in the stands may be calling for new and spectacular trick plays but that is just what the closest students of the game are afraid of.

Undoubtedly some of the fears of business leaders are exaggerated. Plainly some of them are influenced by a revival of political feeling. But the reason or unreason in such fears is not the problem the Administration must face; that problem is how to remove the fears and win the essential coöperation of business. The New England Council has just tabulated the results of a questionnaire sent to 1500 firms and individuals. Three-fourths of those replying declare that a lack of confidence has caused them to "curtail or defer normal operations and commitments."

There can be no question that the Government cannot long continue to supply the principal impetus to business. And it is clear that its pump-priming operations have not yet started the free flow of private enterprise. Many business men are honestly concerned and frankly uncertain about how their affairs will be affected by governmental activities. They hesitate to undertake new projects. Apparently President Roosevelt is conscious of this brake. He has been modifying AAA policy and is even now working on the reorganization of NRA. Secretary Roper and Undersecretary Dickinson of the Commerce Department have been making significant declarations about preserving the profit motive.

Probably Mr. Roosevelt cannot satisfy the Chamber of Commerce immediately on stabilization of currency, particularly of foreign exchange. And it is certain that he should not attempt to satisfy all the conservative demands. But it is clearly time for him to take the country into his confidence on future policies in so far as he can in order to stabilize its confidence.

Changing Human Nature

EVERY venturer on the road to better things is likely to meet this familiar no-thoroughfare sign: "You can't change human nature." Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean emeritus of the Yale Divinity School, would stop just long enough to erase the "apostrophe T." To a New York congregation Sunday Dr. Brown said: "I insist that we can change human nature." He cited the extermination of cannibalism through Christian teachings as evidence, and further strengthened his argument with bits of human history that show "human nature" to be many things—bad or good.

The speaker's conviction is well founded. Jesus spoke of the need of being "born again." Here is some conception of the magnitude of the change which Christianity has in store for the unstable quality of thought which men label "human nature." It was perhaps "human nature" in Cain that led him to disavow responsibility for his brother. But men today are exhibiting such a recognition of mutual responsibility as is reflected in vast government projects for the relief of the unfortunate among us, and in efforts to order society in a way that will save our brothers from the results of greed, ambition and other human-nature elements.

Just what is "human nature"? Dr. Brown offers a suggestion in his definition. It is a name we apply to a supposed cause. It is an effort to explain or to avoid explaining the confusion of effects which constitute mortal existence. What we often mean by it is human inability or negligence to act—which is to say, to think—consistently. We mean the control of our actions for good or bad by whim and caprice instead of by enlightenment. And most of us have personal experience of some degree of change coming about—through the effects of education and religion on our own thinking—in that bit of "human nature" that we call us.

Starting Again

MOSCOW'S retreat in asking for a resumption of the Russo-American negotiations occasions a somewhat wry reflection. Swearing it would ne'er consent to any move toward the American position, it consented. It looks as if both the economic and political advantages of a complete understanding with Washington are still regarded in the Kremlin as a vital element in the scheme of Russian security. At the same time an agreement would be beneficial to both sides. The abrupt breakdown reported from Washington 10 days ago seemed to undo the work of pacification that President Roosevelt began so auspiciously.

According to the figures appearing on our financial pages last Friday, American exports to the U. S. S. R. within the almost twelve months period since the two countries resumed relations have amounted to around $10,000,000. This is a puny figure. Nobody need accept the extravagant estimates that were circulated at the time of the Litvinoff-Roosevelt accord in feeling that commerce between these two great nations could amount to more than that. Russian requirements are potentially great. They include many products, the lack of effective demand for which accounts for much of the excessive unemployment in the United States.

That President Roosevelt appreciates the need for developing whatever trade is possible between the two countries is indicated by his willingness to consider a government credit loan to Moscow. The questions at issue seem to be the amount and terms of repayment. American opinion would not tolerate any resumption of the export of American capital on the pre-depression basis. The Administration is fully aware of the necessity of ironing out the disharmonies between an untrammeled lending policy and a cramped trade policy. A loan to the U. S. S. R. must be accompanied by provisions looking to the receipt of goods from the Soviets which will help the Russians to repay.

Before any trade agreement can be signed, however, there must be a concurrent accord on debts and claims. The Soviet has hitherto taken the stand not only that collection is morally indefensible but also that any formal recognition of such debts would be a precedent for European nations in their dealings with the U. S. S. R. All it is prepared to do is to disguise a settlement within the terms of a trade agreement. If, for instance, a loan of $100,000,000 were granted to the Soviet Government and a rate of 10 per cent is paid, $5,000,000 might be used to meet interest and amortization on the new loan, and $5,000,000 might be used for liquidation of the past obligations at issue.

Undeniably the difficulties in the way of a solution are still very great. But the fact that the deadlock has been broken so quickly suggests that both sides realize the great benefits of a settlement.

Defenders of Dialect

ANOTHER distinguished public figure has espoused the cause of local accents. Lord Ponsonby has made a slashing attack on the mincing intonation of those who spoil the natural vigor of their speech by supposed refinement of diction. All dialects fill him with delight.

Certainly, English dialects and accents are picturesque and full of character. The soft Devonshire dialect is incomparably musical, opulent with the sense of rural comfort; and strength and sturdiness throb in every syllable of broad Yorkshire.

But the forces against local accent are very strong. The all-pervading southern English enunciation of the radio announcers; the more generally available means of communication which tend to eliminate major peculiarities of pronunciation; with the system of national education—all these things make for a certain uniformity of speech.

There is only one real reason that might lead anyone to wish for the disappearance of dialect and local accent. It may not be impertinent (in either sense of the word) to observe that Lord Ponsonby himself does not normally speak in dialect. The fact is that in many cases dialects and accents evoke a sense of social inferiority. That scholarly poet, T. E. Brown, suffered in reputation throughout his career because his readers found it impossible to realize that a man might write in dialect, and still be cultured. The present movement for the preservation of dialect may tend toward other accents and modes of speech acquiring a similar prestige.

Robinsonian Avernus

Book of the Day

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON'S new poem, AMARANTH (New York: Macmillan. $2), offers a striking contrast to its predecessor, "Talifer." In that romantic blank verse novel he was at times almost genial, often humorous and entirely realistic in the modern manner. In the new volume, he is somber, mysterious and abstruse. The earlier work, of course, was the novelty, for he has now returned with his lifelong curiosity and sympathy to the struggles and the strange victories of the apparently defeated.

The story of "Amaranth" is of a visit to the half world where those exist who chose the wrong life work, who sought to be artists, musicians, poets, and refused to listen to murmured warnings that their dreams of fame were false lights, rising from a marsh of dank weeds. The journey to this dark place has classic literary tradition. For the part of Dante, Mr. Robinson casts Fargo, a man of 45 who ten years before had escaped from this wrong world by giving up the art for which he was not fitted. In Virgil's place is the mysterious Amaranth, named for "the flower that never fades," in whose eyes the misdirected cannot look without seeing the truth.

The scene is lit by a half-light, lugubrious and macabre. Fargo finds himself mysteriously on a waterfront where wharves and ships stand silent and the black water is motionless. Amaranth appears and they move eerily to an inn where

> Dark walls and darker shadows, and dark rafters,
> Looked always to have been there; and old floors
> Hewn of a wood that was unwearable,
> Might never have been trees.

Thence Fargo walks through deserted streets between mounds which suggest that the houses of a great city have crumbled into dust and remained there. Most monstrous of all is the sailing of a ship, "a battered thing of rust and iron" that floated "only because it had not sunk." On its deck are a swarm of superannuated men and women cheering shrilly because they are about to escape from the wrong world. As the ship leaves the wharf with groans, sad clanking and a great hissing of steam leaking through its plates,

> There was a dark eruption all at once
> Of smoke and sudden flame from a tall funnel
> That leaned before it fell; and all on board
> Were singing so that Fargo on the wharf
> Could hear their sound of joy—till a dull roar
> Became a silence, and there was no ship,
> And no more sound.

The poem, despite its grim power of literary expression and its penetration into the hearts and thoughts of those doubters who hug their proud dreams to them, is not likely to bring Mr. Robinson a host of new friends, as did his "Tristram" in 1928. It explores a dark wood, but finds few gleams of moonlight, few night-blooming flowers, few nutritious fruits.

ISABEL FOSTER.

On Entertaining the Young

THE little boy who had been summering with us was going away; and from the twin springs of relief and regret came the decision to brighten the closing days of his visit with a final treat. Providentially, the film version of "Treasure Island" hove into view, not too many miles from our village. The very thing, we assured ourselves, quite charmed at the prospect. Philip was apprised of the news; and since Philip, during his holiday, had achieved, with enviable alacrity, an assortment of friendships of so intense and steadfast a nature that the garden seemed perpetually littered with the young and the loud, we felt it incumbent upon us to extend the invitation to the limits of the roadster.

"Pirates!"

Philip was intrusted with the delicate task of selecting the guests; and sharply at one-fifteen they presented themselves, six strong—the cream, we assumed, of "the gang"—ranging from several members of the summer colony to Jimmie Finkle, from the shack over the hill, garbed for the occasion in a capacious tweed jacket of Mr. Finkle's, with his pale curls flattened by a wet brush into a neatness that rendered him for a moment unrecognizable.

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Everybody looked amiably expectant, and said, "Hi, Dorze!" Everybody got into the roadster—a feat taking some time and considerable discussion, but eventually accomplished to the satisfaction of all. We turned into the road; then, with a fusillade of yells directed at a puzzled poodle loitering by the gate, we were off.

Halfway to Great Barrington it became apparent that Philip had been more enthusiastic than specific in his invitations. "Where're we going to, anyhow?" a little boy named Porky (by virtue, we assumed, of bulk) beamingly inquired.

"To a niland," said another little boy.

"Oh, no," we corrected in a windswept shout. "Not *to* one. To a picture all *about* one."

"All about what?"

"About an island. About pirates."

The authorized word leaped from the front seat to the rumble, where Philip and three others were hanging over the edge in what looked like—and may very possibly have been—dire peril. *"Pirates!"* everybody whooped.

At the cinema we found ourselves among first arrivals, so there was ample opportunity to change seats several times (always, we couldn't help privately feeling, for the worse) and to distribute a bagful of toffees which complicated but didn't actually cripple speech. Behind us sat an elderly, austere, impeccable looking gentleman; all about us shrilled and seethed a remarkably fine collection of untrammeled juniors.

Now the house was full; now the lights were lowered. A volley of cheers saluted the event. (Our row was the best—being both longest and loudest, and distinguished by whistle trimmings.) And now the news was flashed on.

"Is this it?" Jimmie Finkle's voice anxiously inquired. "Is this the pirate picture?".

"No, this is the news," we explained; then, a moment or two later: "Porky! Tell Philip this is the *news*."

"Hey, you guys," reported Porky to the further members of the party, "this is the *news*."

After a senator, and a herd of cows, and a stimulating glimpse into the making of mattresses, there was a shot of half a dozen cruisers. "Pirate ships!" Philip cried: and the whole row burst into instant applause.

"Is *this* it?" Jimmie Finkle's urgent voice reinquired. "Is *this* the picture, Dorze?"

"No," we explained, "this is still the news. Porky, tell Philip this is *still* the news."

"Hey, you guys," reported Porky, "this is *still* the news."

Everybody calmed down again.

* * *

Now the screen was blank; and now came the announcements for the following week. "Men and Women! The Drama That Will Live Forever in Your Hearts! The Story and the Cast You Have Been Waiting For—"

Porky gave a rich sigh. "This is goin' to be *good!*" he said.

"Oh, but this isn't it," we put in hastily. "This isn't our picture. It'll come next."

There was a flash of an excessively luxurious boudoir, with a comely youth in evening clothes striding through the door and confronting a smart matron screwing jewels in her ears. "Is *he* a pirate?" several voices inquired simultaneously.

"Oh dear," we said. "Porky, tell Philip this isn't the picture. No, Jimmie, this isn't the picture. This is what they're going to have next week."

"Next week?" said Jimmie blankly.

"Hey," relayed Porky, "this is what they're going to have next week." Then, a bit later: "Hey, Dorze—Philip says he can't understand it."

"Tell him not to try to," we requested earnestly. "It'll be over in a minute. Tell him not to watch."

"Hey, you guys! Dorze says not to watch."

"Why?" everybody wanted to know.

The preview came to an abrupt and merciful close.

In the half light we took rapid stock of the situation. "Porky, tell Philip to lend his handkerchief to that little boy next to him. And I think it would be a good idea, don't you, if we all put our feet down—"

* * *

"Treasure Island," announced the screen; and we sat back, prematurely at peace. After a brief period of complete absorption on our own part, we became aware that the interest of our charges was curiously fluid—advancing and receding, now for a few minutes scarcely controllable, now frankly at yawning point. A third of the way through Jimmie Finkle leaned over and went to sleep; halfway through somebody discovered friends. "Look! There's Bill and Tony!" As one man the row rose and made violent gestures of greeting, while far across the house two small figures rose and made violent gestures in return. For the second or third time the gentleman behind us bent forward and icily requested: "Would you *please* ask your boys to keep still!"

"Boys," we begged. Cheerfully they thudded back into their seats.

Now Jimmie Finkle wakened, and with apparently no difficulty whatever made reconnections with the film. "I think this is a good picture," he stated pleasantly. "I like it."

* * *

The action tightened; and for at least seven minutes they all sat motionless, breathing hard; then it flagged again. Word was hissed to us that Philip had become hungry.

"Tell him," we improvised, "that we'll all have ice cream afterward."

"Ice cream?" said Jimmie in an alert voice.

"Yes. Afterward."

Philip suddenly appeared in person—stretched in some curious fashion across the knees of the others. "Let's go and have it now," he suggested. We felt shocked. "Philip! Please sit still and watch the pirates! Surely you want to know how the story *ends*!"

"Once," Porky told us with pleasure, "I had banana ice cream."

Eagerly somebody contributed: "I know how to *grow* bananas!"

"How?" most of them demanded.

"Plant the peelings," he explained.

"Boys—" we begged. "They subsided again; then, "Hey," Porky whispered hoarsely, "Philip wants to know if you think that parrot's really talking."

"Oh, of *course*!" we said, feeling the question to be in exceedingly bad taste.

Another pause, harboring, we were aware, a surreptitious discussion. Then, "Hey," Porky reported, "we *don't*."

As the picture drew to a close we turned slightly and glanced at the gentleman behind us. In the pallid light from the screen his face wore a look of rapt attention.

DORIS PEEL.

. North . . South . . East . . West

Must Leisure Be Financed?

By Frank L. Perrin

IT SEEMS that there has been almost unanimous agreement upon the declared postulate that productive industry cannot economically provide employment for all those able and willing to work. And yet the subsidized farmer sits on his plow at the edge of a western prairie-land field, while cattle and swine are slaughtered by federal authority and at the taxpayers' expense, or are transported to pastures and feeding pens to be kept from perishing from hunger. Because compromise wage agreements could not be reached and the differences of workers and employers in the textile mills be composed, scores of thousands of men and women were temporarily deprived of a livelihood.

It has been said before, perhaps countless times during this and preceding years, that the potential demand for the products of farms, mills and factories has never been measured or appraised. Even in the years of industrial prosperity in America and elsewhere there were those without sufficient food, housing, or clothing. This fringe of society, inured to lack, and often to cold and hunger, formed the nucleus of that larger army which has been recruited as an inevitable result of persisting uneconomic policies governing not only distribution but gainful employment.

* * *

Those persons, whether office seekers or the men and women who have yielded to the persuasive arguments of experimental theorists, who have agreed, or profess to believe, that the world's economic woes can be laid at the door of the profit system, seem to me not to have thought the problem through to a correct analysis. A strong prima facie case can, it is conceded, be made against the so-called captains of industry. But the findings are not seen to be based, primarily, upon the abuses, in the first instance, of profit-taking. It is, it may be found, in the speculative use of profits taken and unwisely distributed, that those responsible have proved themselves, in many instances, unwise trustees and administrators.

Had those who were in a position to control and apportion the profits of productive industries during the many years of their prosperity been foresighted enough to have shared more equitably their profits with workers and consumers, instead of investing these profits in additional machines, mills, and factories, the economic balance would have been more nearly maintained.

If this premise can be substantiated and defended by facts, it can be insisted that those who have been compelled to remain idle, as well as the vast number of plants which stand empty, are the products of a selfish and shortsighted administration of an otherwise defensible profit system.

But no single industry or enterprise can, of itself, break down the barrier which has been raised between industry and those dependent upon it for gainful employment. By some strange and previously unknown process of accretion the ranks of the unemployed have been recruited until the idle army seems actually to menace the citadel long regarded as impregnable.

* * *

Must we conclude that this awkward alignment is to become permanent? Must provision be made for financing gratuitously the leisure which the unwilling are compelled to endure? It seems unwise that experiment should be added to experiment and that new economic policies should multiply and be pyramided one upon the other, until a sane and dispassionate appraisal of possible consequences has been made.

In thoughtfully commenting upon a recent article in this column entitled "The Problem of Personal Allegiance," a scholarly correspondent in a neighboring city expresses the opinion that, in warning against a resort to "spurious nostrums," I left too much unsaid, or too much to be construed or misconstrued by the reader. He professes to assume that it was intended to denominate as "spurious" only those methods newly proposed and as yet partially or wholly untried. If all that has been tried had been proved to be sound and true, there would be no need to search for the new, and no danger of being deceived or misled by proponents of spurious theories.

But there remains, as it has been attempted to point out, a sound and controlling basis upon which prosperity and continued earning-and consuming capacity may be reëstablished. This way has, by precept, been pointed out since the dawn of the Christian era. It is not discredited because it is old. Neither is it to be challenged because it has so frequently been ignored and its efficacy doubted. It is the Golden Rule of promise and fulfillment.

The Wide Horizon

Brazil Closes the Doors

By Sheridan H. Garth

BY SIMPLY turning off the faucet, Brazil has now arrested the last remaining stream of immigration in the world. After many decades of unprecedented human migration from one continent to another and of the mixture of all races in one crucible, the old situation has again been brought about of the stabilization of peoples within their own frontiers.

The flow of colonists bears an exact analogy to the natural flow of water through pipes. As the influx of varicolored liquids slowly but surely tinges the purity of a large pool, so the steady stream of alien peoples alters the consistency of a nation's population.

Underpopulation of New World nations in the past has drawn countless numbers of settlers. But difficulties existed at the outset when it became evident that the immigrants were attracted only to particular areas instead of dispersing uniformly. That is why five nations—Canada, the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina—because of their temperate climate and seacoast, became congested with unwieldy numbers of hopeful new citizens, while less fortunate tropical and remote countries were ignored and thus had a slower growth.

As soon as the vast stretches of open land were comparatively filled up, and the continuing hordes of newcomers tended to congregate in unassimilable city groups, the five popular countries began to stem the strong current. Canada and Uruguay, fearing for the survival of their small populations, applied drastic restrictions, while Argentina, realizing that her very language was becoming adulterated with foreign idioms and pronunciation, soon followed suit. When the United States adopted an exclusion act, in 1924, only Brazil was left as an open haven for the hopeful.

* * *

Why did not Brazil immediately join her sister nations? There are many reasons contributing to this, but they are all bound up in the mentality of the Brazilians. Extremely tolerant, unworried by any inclement climate, living in a limitless empire with an endless seacoast, possessing territory whose riches are incalculable, and willing to have the hard work done by energetic foreigners, they hesitated to apply the turn to the faucet handle. As a result water tinged by many colors poured freely into Brazil's large and not too clear pool.

Now Brazil is a country established by Portuguese settlers who imported thousands of Negroes into the tropical northern sections, and mingled with the Indians in the south. Before the war between the states of North America, whole colonies of Germans had settled on the cool plateaus of southern Brazil, which they speedily converted into a miniature Germany. Swarming around the sleepy little town of Porto Alegre (Happy Harbor), they made it a metropolis and all but supplanted the native Portuguese dialect with Plattdeutsch.

In their wake followed shiploads of Italians, Spaniards, and more Germans, all of them making for the cool southern regions around Porto Alegre and the great coffee center of São Paulo. After the turn of the century, a slight Japanese strain became visible, and with the close of the World War, this swelled into the predominating color as the European stream slackened. For ten years now Japanese laborers have been settling in compact numbers in the sovereign state of São Paulo, planting rice and wheat amid the coffee fields, while others were quietly hewing out homesteads in the uninhabited Amazon jungle.

Brazil's fabulous natural wealth and unmitigated hospitality drew to her own soil as well the settlers who formerly had sought asylum in the four other homelands, until voices rose in protest against the swamping of the native Portuguese element that had raised Brazil to glory. Only the industriousness of the Italians in the coffee fields, and the contribution of the Japanese settlers to diversifying the agricultural output prevented the country from hearkening all at once to the feeble protests.

* * *

But everything changes. Japan's occupation of Manchuria, the support given by new immigrants to São Paulo's stubborn uprising in 1932, and the project of the League of Nations to move a whole Assyrian population of 20,000 families from Mesopotamia to the shores of the Paraná River, crystallized sentiment almost overnight. The Provisional Government proposed immigration restriction.

This agitation has finally closed Brazil's doors. The new constitution, promulgated last spring, contained a section prohibiting free entrance to settlers, and adopting the North American system of admitting nationals of other countries only in a certain proportion to their influx of thirty years ago. Thus the Japanese are almost completely excluded, and the Brazilians are satisfied that their nation will never become another Manchuria.

Immigration more than any other factor has enabled the five temperate nations in the New World to grow into important powers. The swelling of their populations and the introduction of new elements and new industries brought with them stability and progress. But by a turn of the faucet handle, the ethnical pool of Brazil, like that of her sister nations, remains mixed and thoroughly stirred, instead of showing forth only one color. Recalling what happened to the proud Boers of the Transvaal in 1902, the Brazilians think they have acted in time.